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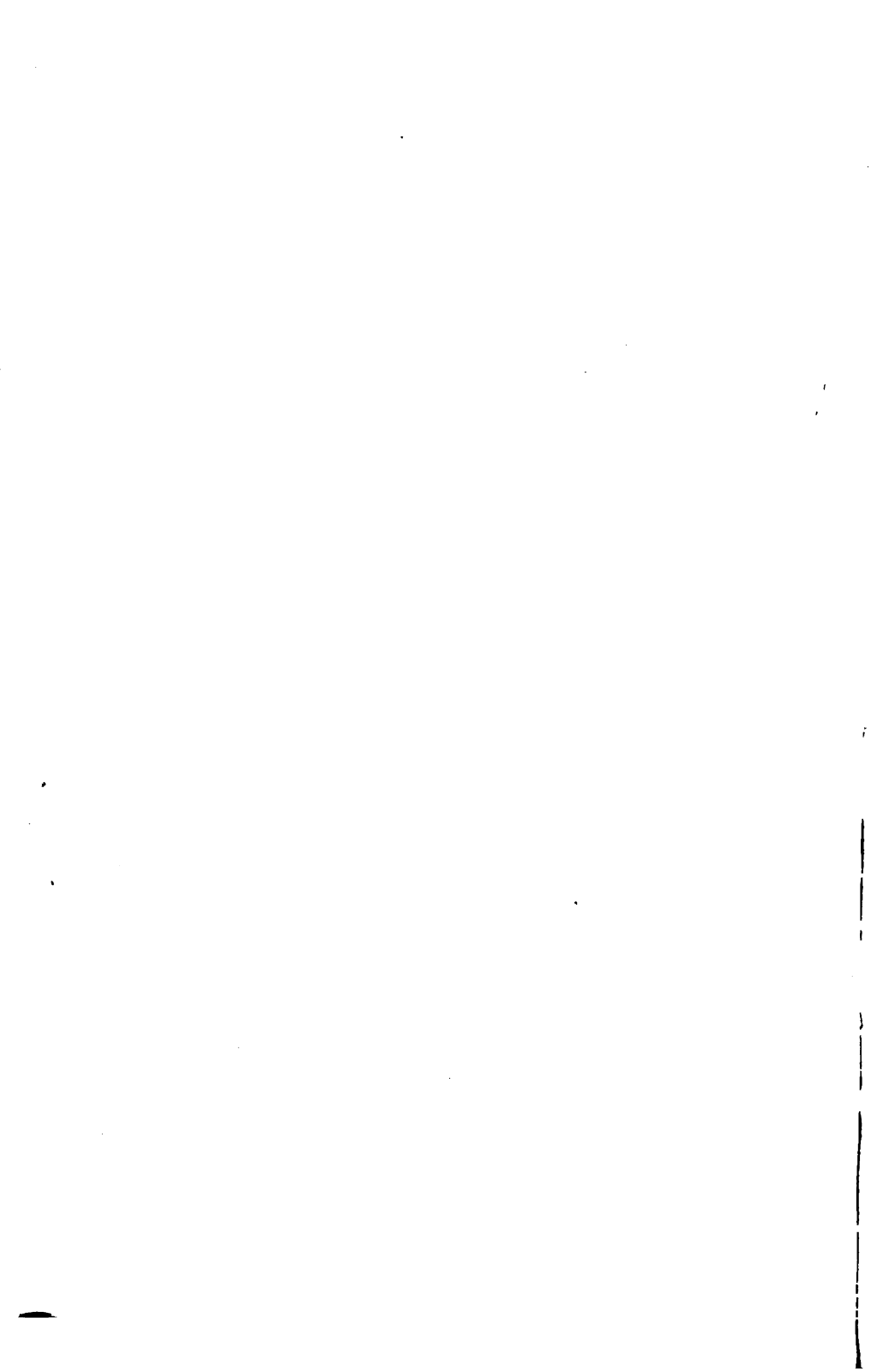


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A HISTORY OF PENKETH SCHOOL.



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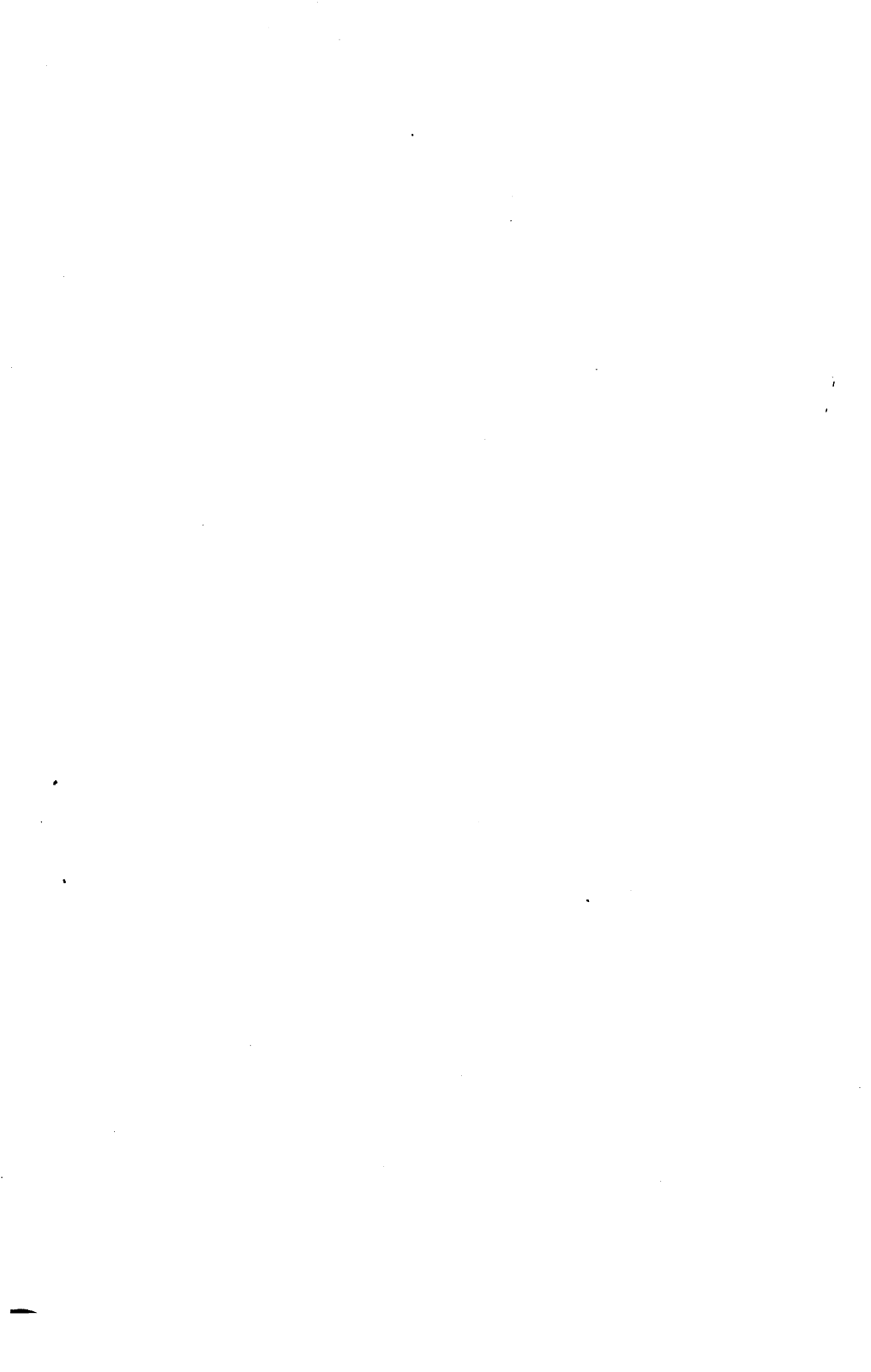
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A HISTORY OF PENKETH SCHOOL.





JAMES CROPPER.
From a Portrait.

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A
HISTORY
OF
PENKETH SCHOOL,
1834-1907.

WITH THE ADDITION OF
A LIST OF TEACHERS AND OFFICERS,
AND A LIST OF SCHOLARS.

WITH 30 ILLUSTRATIONS.

BY
JOSEPH SPENCE HODGSON.

PUBLISHED FOR
THE PENKETH OLD SCHOLARS' ASSOCIATION
BY
HEADLEY BROTHERS,
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PREFACE.

THE first aspiration of the Penketh Jubilee Committee, on its appointment in 1882, was to have a history of the School written, and a list of scholars compiled. Yet before the Jubilee Memorial building was furnished, all these cherished hopes were dissipated, without any prospect of their being realised.

Time passed on—two Superintendencies finished their course, and ere a third closed with the century, it fell to my lot to contribute a very short history of the School to “Past and Present,” the inter-school Journal.

This raised in me the query, “Why, at the century’s close—this fitting time—might I not undertake the long delayed and almost forgotten history of Penketh School?” This, perhaps, without fully considering all that such a task involved.

However, this thought led me to suggest to the Annual Meeting of the Penketh Old Scholars’ Association in 1900, of which I was the Secretary, that surely the time had come when such a history might be appropriately written, and that the Association might sanction it.

The meeting cordially concurred in the suggestion and further proposed that leave be obtained from the School Committee to inspect their Minute Books, and to use such items as might be required. I have to acknowledge the kindness of the Committee for their ready assent to the proposal. In the following year an estimate for the book

was laid before the annual meeting, and that assembly empowered their Secretary to write the history of the School and to submit it to the Executive of the Association, who were authorised to publish it.

The labour of collecting material to fill up the gaps between the minutes of Committee demanded increased attention, and occupied all the leisure at my disposal, and it was not till the Christmas of 1903, that I retired for a month from the unremitting current of work, to the home of my cousin, Edward Standing, at Birstwith, in Nidderdale, the valley of my maternal ancestors,—to frame an outline of the seventy years of events. In the following year I again sought its seclusion, to incorporate all the notes collected during the twelve-months. Yet I am constrained to think that the seeming delay has allowed time for the discovery of much important information, which was well worth the waiting for. Also, recent events, such as the erection of new buildings, the advances in methods of education and the institution of scholarships, serve to form a better historical conclusion than would have been the case a few years ago.

It was, therefore, with much satisfaction that I was privileged to stay with my cousins Thomas A. and Charlotte Cotton, at Bishopstoke, Hampshire, during the Christmas and New Year's holiday of 1905-6, to write out for the third time the manuscript of the history.

A list of Teachers and Officers, with outlined biography, has been compiled from the minutes of Committee, and from the results of much correspondence. The official list of scholars has been carefully revised and several new names added. I have to thank Mary Emily Mason, and Frances Morrell Roberts for their help in ascertaining the names of those within their knowledge, to whom the Penketh girls were married. Information as to the early years has not been obtainable.

Though the portraits of the nine Superintendents appear in the volume, only those of James Turner, Albert Pollard,

and William Edward Brown are likenesses taken during the years they were in office. Those of William Groom and Samuel Evens show them at eighty years of age.

I have to acknowledge the kindness of James Spencer, of the Northern Photo-Engraving Company, Ltd., of Manchester, who was so deeply interested in the School, that he spent many days with me in photographing views, and subsequently in engraving the illustrations for the book.

My thanks are particularly due to James Turner who, with his late wife supplied me with much information respecting their time—by far the longest of all—and also of the two administrations of their father, Samuel Evens, and for revising the manuscript of these three periods; to Joseph T. and Louisa Gumersall for reading the whole of the proof sheets, and to Janet Pollard for verifying the account of the career of her husband, the late Albert Pollard, B.A., and to William E. Brown, B.A., for his ready aid with the present day history. I would also mention the labours of Joseph T. Gumersall in contributing an article on the Flora of the Penketh district; of James Arthur Jackson, of Warrington, for his account of the birds; and of John Edgar Smith, B.Sc., for that on the insects. Also my thanks are due to Thomas George Howell and Walter Wade Willmott for their reminiscences.

It is pleasant to think of my personal acquaintance with all the Superintendents of Penketh School except the second one, William Groom, who emigrated to New Zealand in 1858, but who has lately become known to me by correspondence; also of my knowledge of eighty of the teachers, and all the scholars from my first visit to the school at the General Meeting of 1870 down to the present time, their number exceeding one thousand. Of the members of the School Committee, I have come in contact with all, from the year 1874, when I commenced my eleven years' membership of that body. Besides all these I have many recollections of the times when I was a

visiting master for the subjects of Reading, Writing, Drawing, and Swimming, till I may say that, though Ackworth was my own and only school, Penketh became the school of my adoption, and this history is a testimony to my love for and interest in it.

Having had so intimate a knowledge of the young life in the School for thirty-five years, I have been led to expatiate on the infinitely little, which goes to make up the school lives of girls and boys, whilst striving to pay due regard to the weightier matters. I have quoted so much from the Minute Books of the Committee, that I have thought it best to retain the Quaker designation of personal names, and of the days and months, whilst conscious that the use of them has long ceased within the school itself.

JOSEPH SPENCE HODGSON.

Didsbury, Manchester.

May, 1907.

PENKETH SCHOOL.

TOWNSHIP AND VILLAGE.

THE village of Penketh, round which centres this story, lies on the extreme southern boundary of Lancashire, and the township of the same name extends to the waters of the Mersey, which separate it from Cheshire.

The township comprises 1,060 acres of land and 69 of water, with a population in 1901 of 1,735, to which number it has gradually risen from 326 a century earlier.

The Friends' School is on the northern boundary, and the adjoining township of Great Sankey takes in the school's outbuildings. It lies three miles west of Warrington, twenty-one from Manchester by road, seven miles to the east of Prescott, to which parish it belongs, and fifteen miles from Liverpool. The highway from Manchester to Liverpool, a distance of thirty-six miles, runs within one hundred yards of the school, and its estate abuts on this road. The district is remarkable for the intersection of great commercial highways ; —the first by priority of age being the tidal waters of the Mersey as far as Warrington ; the second, the Sankey Brook Navigation from Fiddler's Ferry on the Mersey, in Penketh Township, to Sutton Heath Collieries, near St. Helens.

This was the first water conveyance for the purpose of trade, cut, in the year 1775, out of the solid land,* since the Romans made the *Caer Dyke* (now filled up) and the *Foss*

* "History, Directory and Gazetteer of the County Palatine of Lancaster," by Edward Baines.

Dyke in Lincolnshire. The latter runs between Brayton Mere (a natural pool in the river Witham, near Lincoln), to the river Trent, eleven miles, near to Torksay in Nottinghamshire, and by the aid of modern engineering is still an efficient and flourishing water-way.

Before treating of the present modes of conveyance, history must go back to the time of infamously bad roads, with no Rural Council to mend them; when weary gangs of pack-horses traversed the narrow paved bridle paths, to avoid the tolls of the highways, conveying goods and passengers at a walking pace. An instance of the latter may be given, when Doctor John Coakley Lettsom, as a boy, was sent from the Friends' Meeting School at Penketh, in 1760, all the fifty miles to Settle on a packhorse, to be apprenticed to Abraham Sutcliffe, the apothecary. Next, the cumbrous but picturesque fly wagon, with its tilted top, astonished the travelling world with its five miles an hour speed, and yet it was the precursor of the stage coach in the good old days, with their halo of romance and tales of encounter with highwaymen; the risks of overturning, the open air travelling by day and by night, and ever and anon, through snowstorms, and still more terrible floods. In that golden age, about 1824,* Warrington alone supplied 800 horses that were gaily harnessed to the fifty-four coaches, that amid infinite rivalry, daily passed through the narrow-streeted town—between Liverpool, Manchester, and London—at the hourly pace of ten and a half miles. But this age passed away with the advent of railways.

The first passenger railway was opened in 1830, between Manchester and Liverpool. It was inconvenient for Penketh people, as the nearest station for Liverpool was five miles away, at Rainhill, and for Manchester, three miles off, at Warrington; but about 1852 a railway, subsequently acquired by the London and North Western Railway Company, ran

* "Walks about Warrington," by William Beamont.

from Warrington, through the township of Penketh, with a station at Fiddler's Ferry, to Widnes and St. Helens, and was in process of time continued to Liverpool.

Twenty years went by ere the district was again cut through. This was by the Cheshire Lines Committee's Railway, from Manchester to Liverpool, opened in 1873, with a station at Sankey. This line passed so close to the south of Penketh School that it took away a strip of the school estate. It has



BLACK AND WHITE OR HALF-TIMBERED HOUSE IN PENKETH VILLAGE.

been a great convenience to those visiting the School from either of Lancashire's great cities.

The ancient family of the township was the Penkeths,* who held the Lordship of that name until Margaret, daughter and heiress of Richard Penketh, of Penketh, married Richard Ashton, who became possessed of it, and in his right his posterity made it their seat.

A pedigree, showing twelve descents of the family, was entered at Flower's Visitation in 1567.

* Dictionary of National Biography.

The Ashton family ended in the Heywoods, of Heywood, in 1629. The manor of Penketh was then vested in the Irelands of Bewsey, from whom it passed to the Athertons, whose representative is Lord Lilford.

The old manor house was situated near the new building, which is now used as a farm house.

The most illustrious native of Penketh must not be passed over, seeing Shakspeare has given him a place in his play of Richard the Third, in Act III., Scene V.

Gloucester : " Go Lovel, with all speed to Dr. Shaw,
Go thou (to Catesby) to Friar Penker, bid them both
Meet me, within this hour, at Baynard's Castle."

This Thomas Penketh,* of the ancient family of that name, born about 1437, was a monk in the house of the Hermit Friars of the Order of Saint Augustine, at Warrington. At Oxford he obtained the highest marks of honour the University had to give.

He was called to be Professor of Theology and Philosophy at Padua. In 1480, having acquired a European renown for learning and scholarship, he returned to England. He was at once appointed Provincial of the Hermit Friars of the Order of St. Augustine throughout England and Ireland, and was installed in that office, in the house of the Order of the Austin Friars, London. This high office he filled till 1483, the year in which Edward the Fourth died.

After the death of the King, Penketh fell under the wiles of the Duke of Gloucester, who meditated excluding the late king's sons from succeeding to the crown, on pretence that they were illegitimate. To give a religious colour to his intended usurpation, he hypocritically called to his councils Doctor Shaw and Friar Penketh.

When Penketh, after the Usurper's coronation, attempted to preach a sermon on his behalf, his voice failed him in the

* " Walks about Warrington," by Wm. Beamont.

pulpit and he was obliged to leave his discourse unfinished. Ever afterwards, he felt himself a dishonoured man, by thus staining his former life and disgracing his Order, which daily decreased, and was finally dissolved in England.

He did not long benefit by the grant of £10 a year for life from the Usurper, for the consciousness of his fall brought him to a premature grave.

Besides the agricultural return for the Township of Penketh, from the arable and **grass** land, the manufacture of shoes for exportation was a great house-to-house industry in by-gone days, of which the mere name of Cobblers' Square is left to keep alive the tradition. Quite in modern times, the making of watch wheels, file cutting, cabinet making and brewing were carried on in the village, nearly all of which occupations have now gone, and tanning has become the main industry in the place.

About one-tenth of the land in the township was formerly a common called Greystone Heath and Doe Green, but in 1868 the inclosure of this waste was allowed, on condition that six statute acres be allotted for a recreation ground, for ever, for the village of Penketh, and four or five to the chapel of Sankey, for a burial ground, for Penketh and Great Sankey townships, the remainder being divided among the adjoining landowners. In this cemetery, a mortuary chapel was built by subscription.

No place of worship appears to have been built in Penketh in the early days. The inhabitants were wont to attend the services of the Church of England at Sankey Chapel, in the next township. This was a Chapel of Ease to the mother Church of Prescott, and was first built about 1640,* and rebuilt in 1765, of brick, in the early English style.

The first place of worship in Penketh appears to have been the Friends' Meeting House, in Meeting Lane, on the edge of Greystone Heath. George Fox, the founder of the Society

* "History of Sankey," by Wm. Beamont.

of Friends, visited William Barnes, of Great Sankey, three times ; first in 1667 and twice in 1669, when he established the Monthly Meetings of Lancashire.

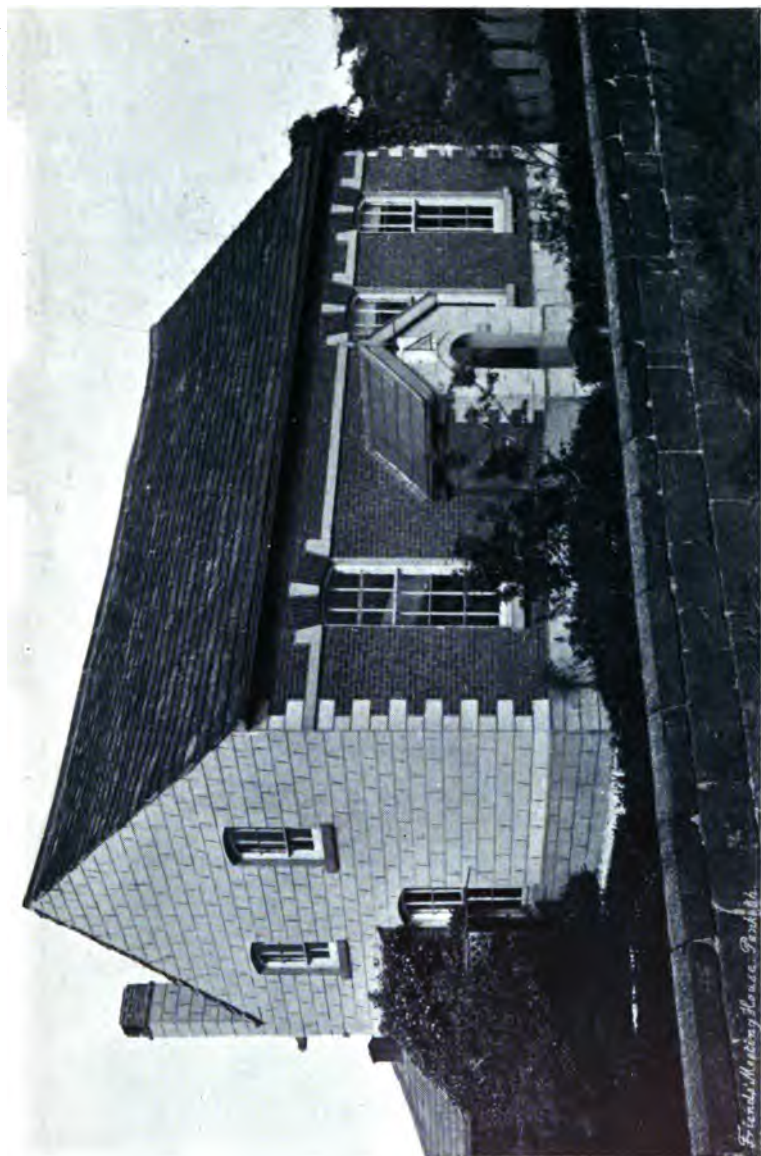
The Meetings for Worship of this body were mostly held in William Barnes's farm house, till in 1681 a Meeting House was built, in the graveyard purchased in 1671. This house was rebuilt on the same site in 1736. The registers of Friends have been kept from 1657, so that Meetings for Worship must have been held from that date.

More than eighty years passed before the Wesleyan body built their chapel, in 1818. Much later, in 1890, a Church Mission Room was erected.

The schools of the township date back as far as 1692, when the Society of Friends built a school-house, on the edge of the graveyard adjoining their Meeting House ; Gilbert Thompson, formerly of Sedbergh, who kept a Friends' Day School in Penketh from 1687, removed his pupils to this new building. This day school was kept on intermittently, for 191 years, till the school-house was taken down in 1878. During these years several boys passed through the school, who became illustrious in the Society of Friends, and in the nation.

Springett Penn, great-grandson of William Penn, the Founder of Pennsylvania ; Edmund Peckover, 1695-1767, a distinguished Minister in the Society of Friends ; Dr. J. C. Lettsom, the leading physician in London after Dr. Fothergill ; George Harrison, one of the first Committee, in 1783, for the abolition of the Slave Trade ; and John Bright, the most illustrious of all, who was under Joseph Edmondson for one year, 1821-2.

Over the border in Great Sankey was a school, attached to Sankey Chapel, to which the children of Penketh went ; this gave place to the Board School in recent times. The School built by the Society of Friends in Penketh Township, in 1834, had no connection with the much older school, that belonged to the Friends of Penketh Preparative Meeting.



FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE, PENKETH, BUILT 1736.

Friends' Meeting House, Penketh



The Day Star School, built by Robert Garnett, sen., for his work-people's children, was opened in 1854, at the corner of Chapel Road and Station Road. It did excellent service as a school, and for the holding of Wesleyan classes and Temperance meetings, till in 1860 it was found to be inadequate, and the Wesleyan schoolroom was built by subscription, and is now called the Elementary Day School. An Infants' School in Warrington Road was built by Mr. Gaskell, late of Penketh House, in memory of a deceased daughter.

THE INITIATION OF THE FRIENDS' BOARDING SCHOOL, PENKETH.

THE subject of the education of the children of Friends in low circumstances in Lancashire had its origin in a proposition, addressed by the Marsden Monthly Meeting in 1817, to Lancashire Quarterly Meeting, that a fund should be raised for the education of the children of Friends in needy circumstances. The Minute is as follows :

“ Rochdale, 20th of 3rd month, 1817.

“ Minute 17. A proposition is directed to be taken to the Quarterly Meeting by our representatives, from this meeting, requesting a Quarterly Meeting’s fund for defraying the expense of poor children sent to Ackworth School.”

The Quarterly Meeting appointed a committee to consider it. Its report came through the Monthly Meeting to the Preparative Meeting of Penketh, which entered it on its minutes on the 23rd of 11th month, 1817, as follows :—

“ Upon the subject of the Education of the children of Friends generally, the Committee is impressed with the belief that a suitable school or schools for the education of the children of the Society is much wanted in this county, and though it has not seen its way clear to make any specified proposition to the Quarterly Meeting relative to it, it strongly recommends that the care of the Quarterly Meeting be continued for the promotion of this desirable object.”

The Quarterly Meeting retained the Committee, to carry out the raising of a fund for the education of poor children in the Society, and Charles Parker, James Cropper, Jacob Bright, William and James Midgley were chosen, and directed to take under their consideration the report respecting the establishing of a school or schools. This committee met at the house of Robert Benson, of Preston.

Penketh Preparative Meeting deferred taking steps to raise a fund for education, seeing the Quarterly Meeting had taken it up. On the 22nd of 2nd month, 1818, the said meeting directed that a "twelve fold" subscription be collected towards the fund. The said "fold" was a unit that could be multiplied as occasion required. The result was the small sum of £9; and as the value of the unit or "fold" was then 18s. 6d., the total raised fell short of the twelve times required. This may be some guide to the value of the enthusiasm for the question of education at that time.

On the 22nd of 11th month, 1818, a further report of the Quarterly Meeting's Committee occurs on the Penketh Meeting's minutes: "The Committee on Education not being able to come to any decided judgment as regards the establishment of one general boarding school, and being of opinion that a part of the present wants of the Society in this Quarterly Meeting, in regard to education, may be remedied by the formation of suitable day schools, or local boarding schools, proposes to the Quarterly Meeting to recommend to Friends of Penketh and Marsden Meetings to endeavour to establish such schools, to be conducted by members of our Society, and further, that the Quarterly Meeting do offer out of the fund already formed, such pecuniary aid to the meetings where schools may be established, as it may appear to the Quarterly Meeting that they deserve and require."

It was reported also that the Yearly Meeting's Epistle on Education had been read in the Monthly Meetings and distributed.

The Penketh Preparative Meeting appointed a committee, to consider the subject of the Quarterly Meeting's Minute, relative to establishing a school in Penketh Meeting.

This committee brought in the following report on the 18th of 7th mo., 1819: "There is now a school at Penketh conducted by a Friend, Joseph Edmondson. It consists of thirty-one scholars, fourteen of whom are members of our Society. Six of those who belong to Friends are day scholars, and the remaining eight are boarders in Friends' families. We believe the amount of the produce of the school according to the preceding statement of numbers to be about £50 per annum, which we consider inadequate to remunerate the master for his exemplary care and attention. The average expense of the boarders, including education, we believe to be about twenty guineas per annum, exclusive of clothing."

Hardshaw Monthly Meeting made this minute on the 9th of 6th mo., 1822: "Friends at Penketh having informed this meeting that further convenience for the education of girls at Penketh Meeting School is desirable, we appoint a committee to examine the premises and report." A minute of the following month states: "The Committee on Education of Girls at Penketh are of opinion, that the Meeting House may be advantageously used for that purpose at present." No record has been found which states that the Meeting House was so used. Joseph Edmondson was carrying on a boys' day school at that time in which were included a few girls, as set forth in John Bright's reminiscences of his school year (1821-2), at the above school.

A concern had arisen in the Yearly Meeting in London in 1828, which was embodied in a minute of that meeting, and sent down to all the Quarterly Meetings, with a recommendation to give it their particular attention, and to respond to it at the next Yearly Meeting. It was to this effect: "The attention of this meeting has been closely turned to the situation of children who attend our Meetings for worship,

but who are not in membership with us, such children being the offspring of parents not in affluence. Their present circumstances, both with regard to the moral and religious instruction, and also the exercise of a Christian interest in the welfare of the parents of such children, are recommended to the particular notice of the respective Quarterly Meetings, and the said meetings are desired to report to the next Yearly Meeting whether they have paid attention to the subject."

The Lancashire Quarterly Meeting having had this subject before them ten years previously, and having an earnest desire for the education of the children in their meeting, took up the matter spiritedly at the next meeting, and made the following minute, 19th of 6th mo., 1828: "The recommendation of the Yearly Meeting respecting children who attend our Meetings for Worship, but who are not in membership with us, also respecting the parents of such children, is referred to a committee of Friends, and to such other as are inclined to unite with them, and they are to report to this meeting."

These twenty-two Educationists wrote a circular letter, dated Liverpool, 7th mo., 1828, which was signed by Robert Benson. It was sent round among Friends of the Quarterly Meeting, together with a copy of the Minute of the Yearly Meeting, and it contained the following suggestions:—

- 1.—The number of children whose parents are likely to avail themselves of the education the Society has in view.
- 2.—Local situation.
- 3.—Whether now receiving education.
- 4.—Circumstances of parents.
- 5.—Suggestions for establishing either a day or boarding school.

This Committee reported to the Liverpool Quarterly Meeting on 16th of 4th mo., 1829, that they "have had under consideration the subject of the education of the children of parents not in membership and not in affluence, but they have not been able to form any conclusion as to the means

of providing for their education. They are of opinion that this subject ought not to be lost sight of, and recommend the re-appointment of the Committee. As a result of their investigations they append the statistics of the children in the Quarterly Meeting.

“Boys, 121; Girls, 133; total, 254, under eight years; 117 of which are under five years.

“Boys, 68; Girls, 73; total, 141, from eight to fourteen years—total 395; 81 of whom are receiving a moderate degree of education.”

At a later meeting of the same committee a further advance was made as embodied in a minute, 16th of 9th mo., 1829: “It appears to be the judgment of this meeting that an attempt should be made to establish a Boarding School for the education of those in low and moderate circumstances, upon a low scale of expenditure, and a sub-committee has been appointed to arrange a plan and to make inquiries for a suitable Superintendent and to make a report.”

This sub-committee reported in 8th of 1st mo., 1830, to this effect: “That a Boarding School for about fifty boys should be established in the neighbourhood of Liverpool. It is recommended that donations be solicited from Friends in the Monthly Meetings of Lancashire, to the amount of £600 and annual subscriptions to £400, which, with the addition of what parents would pay as fees, would enable Friends to rent and furnish suitable premises, and to maintain the establishment.”

In the fourth month of 1830, a printed circular, signed by Isaac Cooke was issued to the members of the Quarterly Meeting of Lancashire by this committee, stating: “That there were 395 children of persons not in affluence within the Quarterly Meeting under fourteen years of age, whose parents are connected with the Society of Friends, but who are not in membership. Of this number, 105 are boys who are in the habit of attending Friends’ Meetings, and whose parents are

desirous that they should receive a religious and guarded education. A Boarding School for fifty boys is suggested to be situated near Liverpool. As boys are more exposed and less under care, they consider it best to commence a school for them only. Friends are to rent and furnish premises, in which useful instruction may be provided, combined with some degree of agricultural or mechanical labour. The charge to be regulated by the abilities of the parents, but in no case to exceed £10 per annum. In the Blue Coat School, Liverpool, where 350 boys and girls are educated, the average expense for each child was £10 10s., that is, for food £5 10s., clothing £2 10s., salaries and wages, etc. £2 10s. This scale is deemed sufficient for the intended Friends' School, with the addition of two or three pounds to defray rent and taxes and salaries."

The Quarterly Meeting's Committee met at Manchester 15th of 9th mo., 1830, and reported the following promises of money :

			Don.			Sub.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Lancaster Monthly Meeting	..	..				6	16	0
Hardshaw East	..	..	52	8	0	12	11	0
Preston	..	..	6	0	0	6	0	0
Hardshaw West	..	..	255	0	0	80	0	0
Marsden	..	..				
			<hr/>			<hr/>		
			£313	8	0	£105	7	0

The Lancashire Quarterly Meeting deliberated upon this report and embodied their conclusion in the following minute, 21st of 1st mo., 1831 :—

"On consideration of the report from the Committee on Education, this meeting does not think it suitable at present to attempt establishing a Boarding School, for the education of children of those in low or moderate circumstances, who are in the practice of attending our meetings, but who are not in membership, but recommend the education of such

children to the especial care of the Monthly and Preparative Meetings in the compass of which they reside. The Committee is discharged.”*

This extended desire in the Quarterly Meeting was, however, a step in advance ;—formerly the care was towards the children of those in low circumstances, but now there was an awakening to the fact that there were children in the practice of attending the Meetings of Friends who ought to receive consideration.

Some of these might be the children of parents who had lost their membership by marrying contrary to the rules of the Society of Friends. Such disownments were beginning to be recognised as one of the main causes of the decline in numbers of the whole Society.†

For the second time in the evolution of the movement, there was a lull in the interest of setting up a boarding school. On both occasions it might be said that the subject was dropped by the Quarterly and Monthly Meetings.

Reasons have been sought for to account for the sudden springing up of the old interest for a boarding school, at what may be called a by-meeting for the care of the poor, of the Hardshaw Monthly Meetings, when the subject of the school was not on minute to be discussed.

The reason lay hidden in an article by William Thistlethwaite, in *The Friend*, of 9th mo., 1843, which happily has come to light and given the solution as follows :

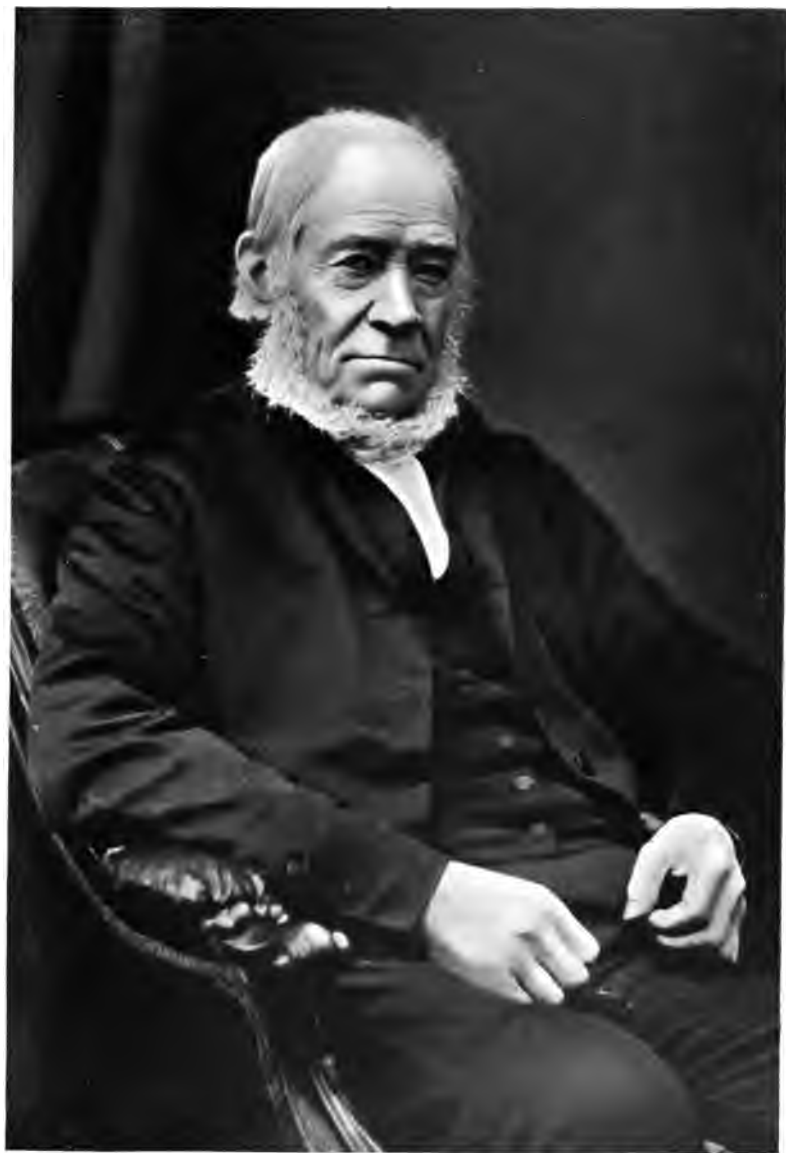
“ About the time of the agitation of the question of education, the subject of the formation of “ Colonies at Home,” had been warmly entered into by some of the most benevolent and the best men in our own and other Societies ; and the

* There was no school in Penketh Village from the time of Joseph Edmondson's retirement in 1834 till the year 1846.

† This decline may be shown in the following statement :—

Estimate for the early years according to William Tallack	80,000
Estimate for 1680 according to John S. Rowntree	60,000
Estimate for 1702 according to Wm. Thistlethwaite	40,000
Estimate for 1800	19,800
Estimate for 1831	16,000
Estimate for 1864	13,760

While at the last date there were 3,566 non-members or attenders of meetings.



ISAAC COOKE.

building of Penketh School arose out of the establishment of one of these colonies about 1830.

"James Cropper, of Liverpool, associated with his friend, Isaac Cooke, of the same town, conceived the idea of building cottages with portions of land attached near Penketh Meeting House and designed for the occupancy of poor Friends from small country meetings, who would come and live, and love, and work together. Yet somehow this scheme did not appeal to the parties intended to be benefited, who seemed to prefer their own independence. The result was that the above two Friends,—both of whom had previously promised to subscribe to a Friends' Boarding School—offered to transfer to the Friends of Hardshaw Monthly Meetings, the five acres of ground, worth about £400, and the two cottages on the land, and to give £200 in money, provided a school were erected on the spot and secured to trustees for a permanent establishment."

After this munificent offer of land and money, it is no matter of surprise that at the close of the aforesaid meeting for the care of the poor, in Manchester on the 16th of 4th mo., 1834, the subject of a Boarding School at Penketh revived and burst into flame.

It was then and there concluded that the proposal should be adopted. A committee of twenty members was appointed to collect donations and arrange for annual subscriptions, as well as to use their endeavours to carry the same into effect, on the most economical plan and limiting the school fee to £6 per child.

The old interest awakened into new enthusiasm so that in a fortnight's time the following amounts were reported :

	Don.			Sub.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Hardshaw East Monthly Meeting	..	65	2 0	13	13	0
Hardshaw West ,, ,,	..	125	0 0	151	14	6
	<hr/>			<hr/>		
	£190	2	0	£165	7	6
	<hr/>			<hr/>		

These amounts were considered sufficient to warrant the Committee in proceeding with the scheme of establishing a School. Isaac Cooke was appointed the Treasurer, and Joseph Crosfield the clerk of the Committee.

The premises in Penketh village, called Penketh House, were examined, and considered sufficiently eligible for making a commencement. They had been built by Joseph Edmondson, the Master of the Friends' School, near the Meeting House, for his own private boarding school, and he removed to them in 1826. But after carrying on the school for several years, one of his pupils was drowned whilst bathing in the river Mersey, and on this account Joseph Edmondson was compelled to discontinue his school.

The house was only about half-a-mile from the land, on which it was intended to erect the permanent school buildings. A rent of £65 for one year, commencing on the 1st of 7th mo., 1834, which included the taking of fixtures, was agreed upon.

The school was to be conducted with rigid economy, and its essential character was to be that of combining with religious and moral instruction, the education of children in useful knowledge, with the addition of extensive manual employment, chiefly in agriculture, with a view to diminishing the expenses of maintenance and education.

James Cropper and Isaac Cooke were requested to prepare a circular and publish it, with a statement that a Master was wanted for the new school, whose salary would be about £45, with such food as the children would be supplied with ; also that a Matron would be required. Both these were to be members of the Society of Friends. The number of children was not to exceed twenty-five boys and fifteen girls.

This circular went into much interesting detail as to the qualifications required of its first officers :—

“ The Master, in addition to useful learning comprising reading, writing, and arithmetic, should have some knowledge

of agriculture and gardening, with some mechanical trade, so as to enable him to instruct the children therein.

“The Matron, with the help of a young woman (whose salaries should be moderate), would be required to superintend the household, and teach the girls to sew, and to make and repair articles of clothing. As no servants would be kept, the girls would be taught to do housework, and be instructed in the several branches of housewifery. Only one table would be provided—economy in every respect being the watchword of the establishment. If the managers wished for any food different from that of the children, it must be supplied at their own cost. The result of the children's labour at first being uncertain, subscriptions should be obtained to the amount of £250, and buildings erected on the five acres of land, recently presented, to the extent of £800.” At a subsequent meeting held at Liverpool, 13th of 5th mo., 1834, it was decided that the fee for admission of children should be from £6 to £14, and £10 for those sent by the Monthly Meetings.

The two Liverpool Friends, James Cropper and Isaac Cooke, who were so instrumental in founding and advancing Penketh School by their continued benevolence, are worthy of a passing biography as well as the presentation of their portraits in this work.

James Cropper was born at Winstanley, Lancashire, in 1773. He was the son of “honest” Thomas Cropper, proprietor of the land which he farmed, and steward for several neighbouring estates. James Cropper became a merchant shipowner in Liverpool, and one of the pioneers of the Liverpool shipping trade with America.

While successfully engaged in commerce, he devoted a vast amount of time to philanthropic objects. He worked extremely hard, with Wilberforce and others, in the anti-slavery movement, interested himself very much in the condition of Ireland and its peasantry, and travelled throughout the country in this cause.

He founded an agricultural school and orphan house for boys at Fernhead, near Padgate, to the east of Warrington. This was an institution on which James Cropper's mind had dwelt for more than twenty years, as one over which he could give a general superintendence. On the very day—the 1st August, 1834—on which the Bill for the Abolition of Slavery in the British Dominions was passed, did James Cropper open his Fernhead School as a memorial of the occasion.

A month later the school at Penketh, three miles to the west of Warrington, in which he had been so interested, was also opened. James Cropper died on the 26th of 3rd mo. (March), 1840.

Isaac Cooke was a cotton broker in Liverpool and one of the founders of the Bank of Liverpool. He continued from the founding of Penketh School until his death, on the 13th of 11th mo. (November), 1862, a member of the Committee and a constant and liberal supporter of the Institution.



WILLIAM THISTLETHWAITE.

WILLIAM THISTLETHWAITE'S
SUPERINTENDENCY,
1834-1846.

FROM the foregoing chapter it will be seen that to James Cropper in particular, and to his friend Isaac Cooke, must be given the lasting honour of being the founders of Penketh School.

The preliminaries for establishing the school having been gone through, the response to the circular asking for a Master was considered, and William Thistlethwaite, of Bainbridge in Wensleydale, in the old Richmond Monthly Meeting, was chosen as the first Superintendent.

He was born in 1813 in Widdale,* a lonely valley branching from the head of Wensleydale. His parents removed seven years later, to the even more secluded, yet lovelier vale of Dent, situate nearer the western boundary of Yorkshire.

The boy William was sent to John Alderson's school at Lea Yeat, towards the head of the valley. In 1825, when at the age of twelve years, he passed on to Ackworth School where he stayed two years. He was then put apprentice to James Thistlethwaite, of Bainbridge, clogger and leather cutter, a trade which was not to the young man's liking.

His master, seeing that his apprentice was wholly bent on the improvement of his mind, released him towards the end of his term, and William Thistlethwaite, to his delight, was

* "Annual Monitor," 1871.

fortunate in securing the conduct of a school at Counterside, higher up the lonely dale that runs up to Semer Water. There he continued with satisfaction till the year 1834, and freely turned his mind to those principles of education of which he became so able an exponent.

At the age of twenty-one, a wider opportunity presented itself, for taking up his favourite subject of the teaching of youth, when on the 14th of 8th mo., 1834, the Penketh Education Committee accepted him as the first Superintendent of their new School.

Simultaneously with this engagement, Isaac Cooke, on behalf of Christopher Bentham and James Cropper, brought forward the following detailed scheme of regulations for the government of the school, which they had been requested to prepare.

REGULATIONS ISSUED FOR THE CONDUCT OF PENKETH SCHOOL.

UNDER THE CARE OF A COMMITTEE OF HARDSHAW EAST
AND HARDSHAW WEST MONTHLY MEETINGS.

“A preference is to be given to those residing within the Monthly Meetings above mentioned.

“The instruction is extended to reading, writing, arithmetic, geography and grammar, with such other branches of learning in English as circumstances admit of. Discretionary power is given to admit at rates from £6 to £14, which latter sum is the full average cost of the Institution. One year's payment is to be made in advance. Children can be placed on the list of admission at eight years old, and none are to remain at school after fourteen years, except they are allowed by the Committee.

“The expense of conveying children to and fro is to be borne by the parents.

"With a view of promoting the permanency of the good effects of education, it is recommended that parents who want places for their children give six months' notice, and be enrolled in a book kept for the purpose."

In the prospect of thus establishing a school at once, and in consideration of the unavoidable delay consequent on the building of a school-house upon the land just acquired, the Committee decided to seek for temporary premises. The recently vacated school at Penketh House in the village, was rented from Joseph Edmondson at £65 a year, from the 1st of 7th mo., 1834. This afforded accommodation for sixteen boarders besides the family, with detached school-rooms adjoining.

Eight applications for the admission of children came before the Committee. The first three children admitted were George Griffiths, of Llangollen, aged eleven, Henry Tregilgas, of Mold, and William Groom, of Chester, who was ten years old ; all at the rate of £6 per annum.

Though these were the first admissions, yet they do not appear in the same relation on the official register,* in which book the scholars were entered in the order of arrival. Thus the first four registered were Edward Barnes, of Liverpool ; William Groom, of Chester ; Henry Tregilgas, of Mold ; and George Griffiths, of Llangollen.

It was found necessary that the large preliminary Committee of the School should have a few of its number appointed to carry out the detailed work. Those chosen were Isaac Cooke, of Liverpool, John Philip Milner and Joseph Crosfield, of Warrington, and John Davies, of Penketh. This sub-committee was to meet once a month or oftener, while the General Committee were to assemble every three months.

* This is a list kept by the Headmaster of the scholars as they enter and as they leave the school. No similar register of the Teachers and Officers has been kept. A list of Teachers has been compiled for this history, and a list of scholars which will be found at the end of the book.

The two Monthly Meetings of Hardshaw—East and West—were asked to appoint a committee of Women Friends.

So far, no one had applied for the office of Matron, which necessitated the engagement of a servant. But on the 29th of 8th mo., 1834, that important post was taken by Mary Airay, a Friend from Penketh village. Her duties were defined as Matron-Housekeeper, and her salary was £20.

Very practical men were the members of this sub-committee, and right cheerfully did they set about to do their fair share of fitting up the Institution. John Davies, Yeoman, was authorised to purchase a cow, to provide milk for the family ; John Philip Milner, clothier, was the most fit and proper person to buy a drugget, washing tubs, a mangle, a kitchen-dresser and a twenty-gallon iron boiler. Isaac Cooke, the cotton-broker, was commissioned to purchase chairs, fire-irons and fender for the sitting-room ; Joseph Crosfield, the soap-boiler, had the duty of buying a clock, and John P. Milner and John Oddie, the grocer, were to order for the present such provisions and coals as might be wanted, and the former had to superintend the buying of the boys' shirts and caps ; and finally Isaac Cooke was to get the " Regulations " printed, ready for the opening of the school.

Some little time would be needful to fit out the boys for school after their admission on the 14th of 8th mo., for by the first printed report of the Committee of Management the actual opening day of the temporary school at Penketh House is stated to have been the 30th of 9th mo. (September), 1834.

In two months' time this energetic sub-committee reported that John Davies had transferred his commission of buying a cow to Joseph Sim, who had paid £14 10s. for one. The first week's food had cost half-a-crown each for fourteen persons, but towards the end of the year the cost of eleven children was at the rate of £5 6s. each per annum.

The early diet was simple—oatmeal porridge for breakfast ; a piece of bread at eleven o'clock ; dinner, often of Irish Stew,

with an occasional joint and suet dumpling and treacle, with variations ; bread and milk for supper.

The contract for shoes was 16s. each child per annum, and clothes £2, making the total cost per child of £8 2s. in food and clothing. The labour of the eleven boys had been so far confined to getting up potatoes and other work in the garden, and it is possible that the one girl who had arrived filled the office of dairymaid and milked the cow.



PENKETH HOUSE, THE TEMPORARY PREMISES OF SCHOOL, 1834-6.

The large Committee of Management met at Warrington on 11th of 12th mo., 1834, and with them many other Friends.

Conversation was entered into as to the advisability of building a house and school, on the five acres of land given by James Cropper and Isaac Cooke. It resulted in the sub-committee being authorised to get clay cast, that would make 80,000 bricks. This was to be got on the allotted land, and the hole thus made was to serve for the cellaring of the new building.

Three months from the opening of the School in Joseph Edmondson's house, the sub-committee in their zeal, thought well to have an examination of the children in attainment, and moreover they initiated the wholesome custom of dining with the family, and left on record that they approved of the food provided. After dinner, these Friends took a short stroll to look at the land so kindly given by James Cropper for the school, and fix upon the site of the building.

William Thistlethwaite's kindness of heart no doubt prompted him to consult this committee on the question of the correction of the scholars. A careful consideration of the subject led them to disapprove of corporal punishment ; yet no absolute prohibition was determined upon.

Even at that early day, it was deemed most sanitary that each boy should have a bed to himself, so additional bed-stocks were ordered. Possibly they were of the same unique design as the cosy high-sided ones generally in use in 1870, which were nicknamed by the boys " Knife boxes," that kept the sleeper from rolling out, or kicking his neighbours.

The number of the General Committee was increased to twenty-nine, till at length it was thought to be more workable if reduced to a standard of twenty-four. This was fixed on the 6th of 4th mo. (April), 1835, and the names were these : Isaac Cooke, James Cropper, Isaac Hadwen, Jun., Isaac Robson, Charles Holmes, George Crosfield, Christopher Bentham, Mark Leicester, Robert Benson, Samuel Satterthwaite, Joseph Sim, Joseph Crosfield, John Philip Milner, Joseph Compton, Ralph Neild, Joseph Eveleigh, Wilson Crewdson, Joseph Rooke, Samuel Eveleigh, Thomas Binyon, Benjamin Pearson, John Oddie, John Davies and Edward West.

The Women Friends appointed to assist the Men's Committee in the supervision of the domestic part of the establishment were at first thirteen in number, and the date of their appointment was the 19th of 9th mo. (September),

1836, at an adjourned General Meeting ; the names were these: Ann Bolton, Hannah Crosfield, Sarah Cooke, Elizabeth Fell, Martha Fletcher, Eliza Davies, Margaret Crosfield, Tabitha Hadwen, Sarah Frankland, Hannah Harrison, Elizabeth Crosfield, Margaret West and Mary Ann Satterthwaite.

The terms of the original gift of the property were altered on the 12th of 6th mo. (June), 1835, which are recorded in this important Minute of Committee :

" James Cropper and Isaac Cooke, having a lease for 1,000 years of the six acres of land on payment of £22 10s. per annum, now change their original gift of five acres (valued at £400), into a gift of the lease for 1,000 years of the six acres and two cottages thereon, which latter let for £13, so that the School would now be at the annual charge of £9 10s. rent."

The school at Penketh House, opened, as before stated, on the 30th of 9th mo., 1834, with eight children. This number was increased in six months to thirteen boys and three girls ; the extent of the accommodation being limited to sixteen with the addition of the heads of the family. The average cost all round was £12 15s. per child, exclusive of rent.

On the 9th of 9th mo., 1835, Robert Garnett, of Penketh, produced his estimate, plans and specification for building the school, amounting to £561 16s. : this did not include the porch and front door. To this the Committee agreed.

A month later, notice was given to Joseph Edmondson that the school would vacate his premises at Penketh House on the 1st of 5th mo., 1835. Many things, however, occurred to delay the completion of the school house, and more than a year elapsed ere the Committee could enter on its Minutes on 4th of 7th mo. (July), 1836, " That the new premises had been partially occupied for a few days, and that this day the family intend to lodge in them." Thus the temporary premises of Penketh House were used for the space of one year and ten months.

The first General Meeting of Penketh School must have created considerable interest, as being the occasion of the first public statement of the result of the new scheme. It was held at Warrington on the 14th of 1st mo. (January), 1836.

The meeting was important, for therein the Institution became consolidated by the appointment of Trustees for the new building and estate.

In Hardshaw East Monthly Meeting, the names were : Samuel Satterthwaite, John Oddie, Wilson Crewdson, William Edward Milner, James Hall, Jun., Joseph Crosfield, Thomas Binyon, William Neild, of Manchester.

In Hardshaw West Monthly Meeting : John Cropper, Isaac Hadwen, Jun., William Blain, Roger Waterhouse, Simon Crosfield, Isaac Bancroft Cooke, Henry Ellerthorp Robson, George Thompson.

The general management of the School was then and there agreed to be invested in a General Meeting, which should meet annually either at Penketh or Warrington, in the eighth month, and occasionally, if summoned by the Standing Committee of Superintendence.

“ Such General Meeting to be constituted of seven representatives, to be annually appointed by each of the Monthly Meetings of Hardshaw East, and Hardshaw West, of the Trustees of the School, of the Treasurer and the Standing Committee, and of such other members of the said Monthly Meetings as may be then present.

“ Further, that there shall be laid before it a Report of the general state of the School, of the progress made by the children, and of the income and expenditure.

“ That the Treasurer, Clerk and Standing Committee be annually appointed. That this Committee shall meet each month, or oftener if occasion require it. That they shall have the power of admitting and dismissing the children, and of appointing or removing the officers or servants of the establishment, and of fixing the salaries of the same, and of settling

the terms of admission, subject to the directions and control of the General Meeting.

"Caleb Haworth was to prepare a Trust Deed: 'The Trustees shall convey to new Trustees, when the number is reduced to five, and the conveyance to be to such Trustees only as the General Meeting shall direct.'"

To correct any misapprehension, it is well to give part of the text of this Trust Deed, so as to make it clear that the School was opened firstly for those children who were brought up in the principles of Friends, but were not in membership, and secondly for those who were members of the Society of Friends and in limited circumstances.

The indenture of assignment was dated 1st of 12th mo., 1837, wherein the said James Cropper and Isaac Cooke did bargain, sell, assign, transfer, and set over, unto sixteen Friends the above said property on the same terms.

And this is the Declaration of the Trust, viz. :—

"And whereas the persons assembling as the meeting usually known by the name of Hardshaw East Monthly Meeting of the Society of Friends commonly called Quakers, and the persons assembling as the meeting usually known by the name of Hardshaw West Monthly Meeting of the same Society, have mutually agreed to concur with the said James Cropper and Isaac Cooke in establishing a school at Penketh aforesaid, for the purposes of giving a religious, moral and useful education to children who are brought up in the principles and practices of the said Society, but not members thereof, also to children who are members of the said Society, and who are orphans, or whose parents are in low circumstances in life as to property; such children in all the cases residing within the limits of the said two Monthly Meetings of Hardshaw East and Hardshaw West, yet not to the exclusion of Children of the same description residing elsewhere at the discretion of the Committee hereinafter named when the School is not full; it being also the design of the founders of the said

Institution to combine labour with instruction, and thereby promote habits of industry in the children," and so forth.

The whole of the deed is too long for insertion.

The first report of the Committee of Management was printed and circulated on the 8th of 1st mo., 1836.

It stated that great satisfaction was felt at the results of the interesting institution at Penketh. The progress of the children in the various branches of learning, including knowledge of Scripture had fully equalled expectations.

The statement of accounts showed the subscriptions to have been from

	£	s.	d.
Hardshaw West Monthly Meeting, 1834	150	13	6
" " " " 1835	141	10	6
Hardshaw East " "	46	2	0
	<u>£338</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>0</u>

Donations for Investment.				Expendt. of Invested Capital.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Hardshaw West M.M.	128	0	0	Building Contract	595	0	0
Hardshaw East M.M.	198	0	0	Bricks & Flagging	99	0	0
Lancaster M.M.	..	25	0	Brick making	..	103	0
Marsden M.M.	..	20	0	Wages	..	7	0
Hardshaw Estates	..	200	0	Draining, etc.	..	10	0
Jas. Cropper and Isaac				Furniture, Fix-			
Cooke	..	200	0	tures and Stock	209	0	0
Balance due to J. C.							
and I. C.	..	252	0				
	<u>£1,023</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>		<u>£1,023</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Average number of children in the School, 31.

Cost per child inclusive of Rent	..	..	..	£15	12	3
Cost per child exclusive of Rent	..	..	..	£13	12	0

The staff of officials mentioned in the first report were William Thistlethwaite, Master: Mary Airay, Matron;

the latter doing no teaching. The Master would therefore have the general management and the whole of the teaching, and that in a school which increased to thirty boys and eighteen girls, by the end of 1836.

It must have required considerable arrangement to fit in manual labour and domestic work with class teaching, in which boys and girls were taught separately, for William Groom (No 2 boy), in his letter from New Zealand, dated 31st of 10th mo., 1906, said he had no recollection of boys and girls being taught together for the first two years. For the second two years, William Groom was at home, but on his return as a scholar in 1838, he remembers that Maria Whitten taught a mixed class of boys and girls. This Maria Whitten succeeded Mary Airay on the 15th 11 mo., 1836. She was a woman of so great capability that she undertook both teaching and housekeeping, till the year 1842, but during the last two months of her time, she kept entirely to teaching and the oversight of the girls, and was the first to be officially called "Governess." She brought with her, her son Henry, two years old; a fortnight later, her daughter Maria—six and a half years old,—followed, and in two years more, her daughter Eliza, aged seven, and all were entered on the official list.

Maria Whitten ended her valuable service for the School on the 24th of 7th mo., 1842. It is pleasant to know that the evening of her life was passed at the sunny seaside resort of Southport, surrounded by many Friends, and there she died at the ripe age of eighty-two years, on the 7th of 6th mo., 1889.

Towards the close of 1836, the consideration of holidays was brought forward, and it was agreed that the children should be allowed to visit their respective homes for ten days, the first trial of a holiday scheme which Edward West, of Warrington, during the next ten years advocated so strenuously for Ackworth School, and which he had the satisfaction of seeing accomplished in 1847.

In 1838, the holiday term at Penketh was increased to twenty-five days; at which time the scholars numbered thirty-seven, of whom twenty-two were boys and fifteen girls, and only four of these were members of the Society of Friends.

It is refreshing to find that most of the husbandry was done by the Master and his boys working together; and also that the girls made most of their own clothes, besides taking their share of the household duties. It is not surprising then, that after another year's experience, the Report of 1837 fully confirmed the opinion of the advantage of combining labour with education.

The Master, though in the prime of manhood, must have felt the continued bodily and mental strain encroaching on his powers of endurance. It is with a sense of relief that a minute is found authorising William Thistlethwaite to engage a countryman of his, one George Milner, of Bainbridge, at four shillings a week, with no doubt "all found" to attend to the garden, field and cows.

The tenants of the two cottages on the land, one of whom was Charles Lomax, the gardener, had two-thirds of their garden ground taken from them and the rent reduced to £6 each. One of these houses was taken for a cottage hospital for the school children at the end of 1839.

The school was considered full with the family and forty-seven children, but as there was a prospect of continued applications for admission, it became necessary to build a new schoolroom in the beginning of 1839. This was of one storey, on the west side of the main building and at right angles with it, but on a lower level by three steps. It was a somewhat dismal looking room for light-hearted children, with a blank wall on the sunset side, against the boys' old playground, and the windows toward the sunrising looking into the overshadowed courtyard, which was all the playground the girls possessed. This room was divided by movable shutters into three compartments. The one nearest the

front-door was the boys' schoolroom, the second the girls' school, and the end one the girls' washing and bathing room. All these had flagged floors, which occasioned a cold, damp feeling, and the walls were unplastered, but coated with whitewash.

A capital alteration was made by throwing the two front rooms of the main building together—hitherto devoted to dining and laundry—and making one large commodious dining and reading room. Prior to this, the girls had dinner in their own schoolroom.

The burden of these alterations, added to the existing debt, occasioned by the cost of the main building being £500 in excess of the donations, induced James Cropper to send a letter to the Committee, in which he recorded the offer he had made to pay £100 when a further sum of £200 was granted by the joint Monthly Meetings and £200 raised by subscription; this sum of £500 would, he considered, nearly pay off the debt.

He also offered to provide a plunge bath—that most desirable adjunct to a boarding school—and fit it up with all the needful accommodation, when it should be determined upon. But although several marlpits, bedecked with wild flowers, were near at hand, suitable for open air baths, yet so intent were the Committee on providing housing and school rooms for the increasing number of scholars, that very many renewals of flowers were seen, ere the marlpits were utilised.

Only a little more than a year after these generous offers were made, the School had to mourn the loss of its principal founder. This testimony to his worth was left on the Minutes of Committee :—

“The Committee record the decease of James Cropper on the 26th of 3rd mo., 1840, and the deprivation to the Institution of one whom they regard, in connection with Isaac Cooke, not only as its founder, but subsequently as one of its most liberal patrons and whose life has been devoted

so largely to the interests of humanity, and whose labours will be long held in grateful remembrance."

A year after the decease of James Cropper, a letter was read before the Committee of 4th of 5th mo., 1841, from John Cropper, of Liverpool, with accompanying certificates for a share and a half in the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, along with £15 5s., one year's dividend upon the said shares, stating these to be the gift from James Cropper, the income from which was to be given to the schoolmaster of Penketh School for the time being, in addition to the salary fixed by the Committee, as set forth by a copy from James Cropper's private memorandum book, which with the certificates were to be deposited along with the title deeds in the iron chest at Warrington. Upon this additional remembrance, the Committee on their Minutes, "Give renewed expression of the great benefits the Institution had received from the liberal aid which their late revered Father rendered to it, from its first establishment to the time of his decease, and that his sons must have great satisfaction in witnessing the rich harvest of benefits bestowed upon so many poor children, which their father's example and influence have been mainly instrumental in procuring." The first master's bonus of £15 5s. was then and there handed to William Thistlethwaite.

The watchful care of the Yearly Meeting of 1841 over the Education movement in the Society was evidenced in the following minute read before the Committee of Penketh School :—

"This meeting has again been introduced into a feeling of religious interest on behalf of those children who, though not members of our Society, are connected with us in a greater degree than with any other religious community.

"It is gratifying to learn that the attention of Friends in various parts has been increasingly turned to the right education of this class and to the provision of schools for this purpose. We desire to encourage the Friends, who have

formed such establishments and who have the charge of them, as well as those who have the care of our public schools in which a limited number of children, not members, are admitted—to take measures by which the children of this description may, on their quitting the school, be introduced to the kind notice of some well concerned Friend or Friends, in the places where they may be settled as apprentices or otherwise, so that the religious care which has been bestowed upon them in their education may not be lost for want of the exercise of a friendly oversight in the succeeding and often dangerous steps of youth.”

Additional land being required in 1841, three fields, containing eight-and-a-half statute acres, were bought, and the executors of Isaac Sharp lent £700 on mortgage upon the purchase.

The Committee from time to time were not unmindful of the urgent claims of the Superintendent, both as to increased salary and additional help. On the 25th of 1st mo., 1840, the first apprentice was taken in the person of William Groom, the second boy on the list, who had been re-admitted for two years, after the leaving age of fourteen under an agreement that he should follow on as an apprentice; the terms were “Board, lodging and clothing found.”

The increase of scholars demanded additional accommodation on the boys' side, including a nursery within the school. The estimated cost was £200, half of which was granted from the Monthly Meeting's property, and Jacob Bright, of Rochdale, added £50. This formed the second addition to the original premises.

On Maria Whitten, the governess, leaving in 1842, the Superintendent's sister, Betsy Thistlethwaite, came to take her place. Tradition says she strove to teach manners to the children by administering a tap on the head with her thimble finger, as she walked round the dining room. She had only had experience in housekeeping, which made it

absolutely necessary that a teacher should be provided for the girls, one who could be more constantly with them and exercise a moral influence over them. Such a teacher was found in Elizabeth Oddie, of Manchester, who entered upon her duties on the 25th of 7th mo., 1842, at a salary of £20. She was competent to teach Latin and French, which qualification gave rise to some discussion in the Committee. William Thistlethwaite, with liberal views on education, submitted that it was desirable that French should be taught, and that there were parents who were willing to pay extra fees for it.

It was natural that some should object to any subject being charged for extra, as it might lead to a departure from the essential character of the school. After prolonged deliberation it was decided "that it was inexpedient that French should be taught either for extra charge or without charge at all."

William Thistlethwaite's practice, however, went beyond the Minutes of Committee, for Thomas George Howell distinctly says in his "Reminiscences," that Elizabeth Oddie taught French in her own schoolroom to a section of the boys of the first class, himself included, and that she also taught drawing to the same set. So Penketh may in 1842 * have been one of the first public Friends' schools in which French was taught to the children.

It is also interesting to read in the above mentioned notes, that the first class reading book at that time was "Paley's Theology," but spelling and derivation were learned from the familiar and unsurpassed "Butter's Spelling Book."

At this period a movement arose for the holding of an Educational Conference in which men with advanced views could meet to discuss the best means of conducting religious and secular education in Friends' public schools.

* At Ackworth School in the years 1832, 1840 and 1849, French was taught by lady visitors to the teachers and apprentices, and it was not till 1852 that the subject was introduced into the two highest classes on the boys' side, and in the next year to the highest class of girls.

The Penketh Committee received a Minute from the Ackworth School Committee dated 21st of 7th mo., 1842, to this effect :—

“ This Committee has been renewedly impressed with a sense of the great importance of the right moral and religious education of the children in our public schools, and believing that a serious investigation, in dependence on the Divine blessing, of the means which are pursued for the accomplishment of so desirable an object would be productive of benefit, concludes to refer the subject to the close attention of a few Friends of this Committee in conjunction with such members of the London Committee as may be appointed to the service, at which conference other matters connected with the general plan of conducting schools might be brought under consideration.”

This Minute was sent to all schools, and the conference was to be held at Ackworth on the 18th of 11th mo., 1842.

The Penketh Committee sent Isaac Cooke, Charles Holmes and Joseph Crosfield to represent them.

Prior to the Conference, Josiah Forster, of Tottenham, who had taken a leading share in the movement, sent round a paper of queries on behalf of the conference, regarding

“ The general course of Scriptural instruction,
The course of public religious reading,
How the library is supplied with the approved writings
of Friends for family and scholars,
Are books given to scholars on leaving ?
Has each child a Bible of its own ?
Are there periodical examinations ?
What time is allotted to garden and field labour ?
What are the domestic duties ? ”

The voluminous reply to these simple questions by William Thistlethwaite is historically valuable as showing the details of the curriculum of that day.

The subjects taught comprised reading and recitation, grammar, geography, writing, drawing, arithmetic, mathematics, calculation and tables, spelling, composition, dictation, Scripture, scientific instruction, together absorbing forty-six and a half hours a week, exclusive of time devoted to labour.

BOOKS USED IN SCHOOL :

"Older Christian," "Paley's Theology," "History of English Literature," "History of the British Empire," Graham's "Principles of Elocution," "The Works of the Irish Commissioners on Education," "The Instruction Extracts," "Younger Christian," "Lower Works of Irish Commissioners," "Chambers's Educational Course," "Murray's Introduction," "Murray's English Reader" and "Easy Lessons on Money Matters."

LABOUR DEPARTMENT :

Gardening, cultivation with the spade, husbanding of green crops for the cows, a little corn and vegetables for the household—an average of three hours a day.

GIRLS :

Cleaning apartments, making of beds, getting up linen, and attention to parlour, kitchen and dining room, needlework in mending boys' and girls' linen and making their own clothes.

Housework one hour per day, two-and-a-half hours to needlework, exclusive of play hours.

STATEMENT OF CHILDREN :

Total number, 60: 36 boys, 24 girls; 21 of them are members—comprising 11 from Hardshaw East, 5 from Hardshaw West Monthly Meetings, 4 Dublin, 1 Balby; of the 39 non-members, 16 are from Hardshaw West and 8 from Hardshaw East Monthly Meetings; the rest from York, Banbury, Kendal, Worcestershire and Ireland.

OFFICERS :

William Thistlethwaite, Master.
 Betsy Thistlethwaite, Housekeeper.
 Elizabeth Oddie, Mistress.
 William Groom, Apprentice.
 One female servant.

Early in 1843, Thomas Richardson, of Great Ayton, North Yorkshire, the founder and patron of the Friends' School in that village, extended his benevolence to several other schools in the Society of Friends, by the presentation of a capital sum of £1,000, the interest of which was intended to defray charges that did not strictly fall within the range of ordinary expenses. The schools that thus benefit from "Thomas Richardson's Fund" are Wigton, Rawdon, Sibford and Penketh.

This generous Friend* was born in Darlington in 1771, and after an early life of struggle was introduced to a Friends' firm of bankers, Smith, Wright & Gray, of London. With this firm he stayed till after his marriage with Martha Beeby, of Allonby, in 1799. He started business for himself as a bill broker, and inaugurated an entirely new style of business with farmers. He took in, as a partner, John Overend, of Settle, who married Thomas Richardson's sister. In 1810 Thomas Richardson was recognised as the chief bill broker in London. These Friends were joined by Samuel Gurney, and eventually the well known firm of Overend, Gurney & Co. was formed.

It may be recalled that the nucleus of the children's library was formed in 1835, in the temporary Penketh House, when there were thirteen boys and three girls in the school.

To show the nature of the outside objects to which this fund was devoted, a statement published at the end of 1844 may here be given :

* "History of Ayton School," by George Dixon.

School." For purposes of reference most of the items are here inserted.

Previous character and habits :—

Out of 60 children :

20 appear to have been carefully brought up.

30 apparently had not had much care bestowed upon them, but they had not to any great extent been exposed to bad company.

10 had suffered in various degrees from this cause.

Literary information, on entering, of the 20 last admitted :

9 could read very short words but could not write.

7 could read and write very imperfectly.

4 could read and write and knew a little of accounts.

A register is kept of all the children who leave the School ; this is filled up with information respecting their situation and conduct.

A certificate is sent with such as are not members of our Society, addressed to some Friend resident in the meeting to which the child removes.

Out of 93 who had left from the commencement to 1st of 11 mo., 1842, 52 were boys who stayed an average of $2\frac{1}{2}$ years. 41 were girls who stayed an average of $2\frac{1}{4}$ years.

Of these 93 :

67 attend Friends' Meetings ; 54 regularly, 13 occasionally.

19 never attend ditto.

6 no account.

1 deceased.

Of the 19 who never attend, 15 are placed out with those not connected with Friends, and several reside where no meetings are held.

Instead of the 93 take the last 60 who have left ; of these the result is more favourable :

31 boys averaged a stay of $3\frac{1}{4}$ years, and 29 girls, $2\frac{1}{2}$ years.

40 attend meetings regularly.

9 " " occasionally.

7 " " not at all.

3 " " no account.

1 " " deceased.

This improved result is due to the increased care taken to place children out well, to the longer time at school, the improved tone in the school, the refusal of improper applications.

The disposal of the children :—

Of the 93 children as above :

27	Boys and 13 girls	—	40	are placed with Friends or those attached to them.
13	„ „ 5 „	—	18	are placed with those not Friends.
6	„ „ 17 „	—	23	are at home but not learning a regular business.
3	„ „ 2 „	—	5	are at School.
3	„ „ 9 „	—	12	no account received.
0	„ „ 1 „	—	1	deceased.

This table illustrates the remarks made before the Educational Society, regarding the difficulty of procuring suitable situations for girls, the comparison of boys and girls being :

6 Boys at home out of 52.

17 Girls at home out of 41.

Results of conduct in various situations :—

Of the 93 aforesaid :

48 are doing well.

34 ordinarily well.

4 doing ill.

6 no account.

1 deceased.

At the close of 1845, the germ of a movement appears at Penketh for the officers of one Friends' School to visit a similar one, in order that both may become acquainted with new or different methods of administration and teaching, which is at the present day being recommended as advantageous by the Central Education Committee of the Yearly Meeting. William Thistlethwaite's style of teaching and his views on education had a touch of originality, and had become known beyond the limits of the school, and elicited general approval. In the last month of 1845, a Penketh Minute records that "The Housekeeper (Amelia Burke) and the Superintendent

(Frederick H. Rous) of Rawdon Friends' School (established 1832), are allowed to reside in the Institution free of charge for a week or two, with a view to their becoming acquainted with the routine of the School."

The ninth report of the Committee of Management, presented in 1845, states that of the 121 children who have left the school since the commencement, seventy-five are represented as attending our religious meetings regularly, fifteen occasionally, nine no account of, three deceased, and nineteen that have altogether discontinued their attendance.

As William Thistlethwaite took so active a part in the work of the Friends' Education Society,* it may be stated that this Society took its rise at the General Meeting of Ackworth School, 1836, in a proposal to form an association for enabling Friends engaged or interested in Education to interchange their observations and experience for the general benefit. A meeting was arranged to be held at Ackworth for the purpose on the 28th of 7th mo., 1837, on the day after the General Meeting; the last of such meetings was held in 1856. During the twenty years of this Society's existence, twelve reports were issued. The occasions were most interesting and popular, some 200 Friends being in attendance, forty of whom were directly engaged in teaching, and much regret was expressed at the discontinuance of the meetings. William Thistlethwaite was placed on the Committee of Management in 1843. He contributed papers on "Labour in connection with Education in Schools," "The Books employed by different Teachers," "The Course of Instruction pursued by the High School at Liverpool and the Mechanics' Institute," "Thoughts on Religious Education."

From the reports of this Society much may be gathered of the elementary nature of the curriculum at Penketh.

The school did not come under the definition of a "Labour School," in which labour was the primary object and chief

* From Reports of the Friends' Education Society, Reference Library, Devonshire House.

employment. In 1845 more hours were set apart for teaching at Penketh than at other schools, for while Ackworth had thirty-seven hours, Croydon thirty-seven-and-a-quarter, Sidcot thirty-nine, and Wigton forty-one, Penketh had forty-four hours in School, arranged each day from 8 a.m. to 12 noon, 2 till 5 p.m., and 7 to 8 p.m., with recesses of a quarter-of-an-hour in the longer divisions. It was explained that Penketh was in excess, because an hour was spent every evening in reading the Scriptures and Friends' books to the school at large. In these modern days of extended learning, when the simple, yet still valuable arts, of reading and writing are discarded by the Government and Syndicate examiners, it is instructive to read the "Table of Learning" in 1845 at Penketh, and to compare the five-and-a-half hours devoted to reading each week and the ten-and-a-half hours to writing, with the two allotted to science and the single hour to history in the highest class.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Reading and Recitation ..	5½ hours	6½ hours	9½ hours
Spelling and Definitions ..	1½ "	2½ "	5½ "
Grammar, Composition and Dictation	4½ "	8 "	4 "
Total for English Language	11½ "	17 "	19 "
Writing	10½ "	5½ "	5½ "
Slate Arithmetic	9 "	9 "	9 "
Mental Calculation and Tables	2½ "	2½ "	3 "
Total for Arithmetic ..	11½ "	11½ "	12 "
Geography	2½ "	4 "	2½ "
History	1 "	0 "	0 "
Science and General Knowledge	2 "	1 "	0 "
Scripture	3 "	3 "	3 "
Friends' Books	2 "	2 "	2 "
Drawing	5 "	0 "	0 "
	15½ "	10 "	7½ "



ORIGINAL BUILDINGS OF PENKETH SCHOOL, OPENED 4TH OF 7TH MO., 1836.



On the question of labour, William Thistlethwaite was emphatic in his opinion that manual labour did not operate unfavourably on the learning of the children,—that ample compensation for the loss of time was afforded by the increase of mental activity consequent on the open-air exercise.

Has there not been a curtailment of late years in open-air offices or occupations, to meet the growing pressure of the ever enlarging number of subjects in the curriculum, and has there not been a fresh awakening in the later experiences of some educationists to the benefit to be derived from open-air labour in freshening the mind for study? Yet at Ackworth School in 1841, field labour was not considered favourable to health, and was therefore discontinued. Also of Penketh it was said that, "The boys had a great dislike to field labour," yet the boy nature was manifested in the further remark, "but they enjoy haymaking, gardening and household employments." Even these delights have lapsed into past history. How many boys in after life have attributed their love of gardening, amateur or professional, to the initiation of working in the school garden, or tending their own little plots by the playground edge, now alas, often laid waste by the ruthless invasion of cricket balls. Thomas G. Howell (scholar 1838), states that he was so fond of gardening, that he bought up several of the boys' gardens, and after leaving school he followed botany persistently, and until past three-score and ten years, he cherished his *hortus siccus* of many hundred dried plants and seaweeds. He died 18th January, 1907.

From a utilitarian point of view, the labour of the boys at Penketh, and the domestic duties of the girls, were in the year 1841 calculated to have effected a saving of about £100, or £2 a child.

These manual employments were given in a year's summary, viz.: "Eighty days of eight hours each by the boys to gardening, husbandry of green crops for cows, and some

corn and vegetables used by the household ; and for the girls, eighty days of eight hours each to domestic work and rather more to needle-work, and to the mending of their own clothes and those of the boys."

Leisure time pursuits, that have so widened in interest, variety and attainment of late years, even in proportion to the range of school studies, were in comparative infancy at Penketh about 1838.

A Juvenile Association of fourteen members was formed, which met weekly with no defined programme.

A cabinet of minerals was provided to encourage a taste for geology. Chemical lectures were delivered, and made interesting by experiments. Familiar instruction was given in science, which was comprehended in the more indefinable term "General Knowledge." In summer, a class of twelve members wandered by brook, pond and meadow in their early attempts at field botany, a delightful prelude to a life-long love for flowers.

The order of procedure on First-days—Sundays—was set forth thus by William Thistlethwaite in his report to the same Education Society. "The children attend the meeting for Worship in the Meeting House in the morning. After dinner they assemble in the schoolroom, where they read two chapters in the New Testament and commit to memory a passage to be afterwards repeated. At 3 p.m. the Scripture reading commences in the dining room and lasts an hour. The children are questioned on historical chapters, previously read : one half repeat the passage they have learned. After the reading, the children are allowed to go in the garden, and in the summer to take occasional walks to a greater distance. In the evening, some work of a serious character is read aloud to the children, such as "Piety Promoted," "Memorials of Deceased Friends," "Fruits of Piety" and the "Annual Monitor." No restriction was placed on First-days on the individual reading, except by persuasion and

influence. The Bible almost without exception was the book to which the children involuntarily turned their attention during nearly the whole of the day."

Looking back on school games, only an elementary and unscientific style is what can be expected. The report on leisure time of 1838 aforesaid, speaks of the games of "I spy," "prison bars," "run across," "stag," "leap frog," and "skipping." These may be said to have been the universal school games of the period, of which "prison bars" modernised into "prisoners' base" or "chivvy," was the most popular and lasting. Tradition tells of a mysterious game called "maddy," with no explanatory rules. Possibly it was one of those games that were played at particular schools, as was that of "farmers and robbers," the once grand sledge game at Ackworth School, in 1846, so rough that it had to be forbidden. The modern, all-absorbing football, whether Rugby or Association, had not begun to exist, and even the national Cricket was in an amusingly infant stage. Gymnastics comprised exercises on the horizontal bar, parallel bars, swing, leaping frame, giant stride and rope ladder, a wonderful set of apparatus for that day.

Penketh had advanced so far in workshop equipment as to have a lathe, bench and tools. In this lean-to workshop on the side of the boys' playground, an eyewitness has left on record that Thomas George Howell (1838-45), built and rigged a fine three-masted model ship, for which he made bales and barrels for cargo, and furnished it with guns in the upper deck for protection from pirates. The guns were duly charged with powder, and had fuses of touch-paper. The mimic battery discharged itself as the vessel sailed towards the middle of the pond on the common, not far from the Friends' Meeting House.

This boy, in his after life reminiscences, tells of that day of supreme excitement—the 5th of November—which the school celebrated as Guy Fawkes day, with a good display

of fireworks, and a bonfire withal, for which their Quaker friends, the Crosfields of Warrington, sent a cartload of resin barrels from their Soap Works. What a blazing event it must have been, for it attracted the people of the village and the country around !

One of these celebrations, Richard Routh, the first Superintendent of the Friends' School at Sibford Ferris, in Oxfordshire, had the good fortune to witness, on the occasion when he visited Penketh School to get an insight into its working. The school of the present has therefore a just claim of precedent for keeping up the day, which is really the survival of the much older custom of the old Beltane fires, which Druid priests kindled on the hills of Lancashire.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ORIGINAL BUILDINGS.

The original block was not considered to be well adapted for a school. There was no passage right through the building, so that the only way of going from the girls' side to the boys' was through the dining room. During all the alterations from time to time, this main defect has not yet been remedied.

A narrow passage ran from the front door to the dining room door on the girls' side, and a similar one from the boys' side to the opposite door of the dining-room. A passage extended from the middle door of the dining-room to the back door, which led into the girls' playground on the north.

The main building had two rooms to the front with two windows each—these were thrown into one room in 1839 for a joint dining and general assembly room. A pillar was left in the inner and window side to support the beam which carried the nine-inch wall above, and a wooden shield was placed round to hide it. This left no space to pass between the tables on the window side and the shield, and thus caused much inconvenience. Underneath the front rooms were a larder and washing cellar for clothes. A baker's oven was

in a side cellar ~~off~~ the wash-house, where all the bread was made—a very cramped, ill-lighted place it must have been, ~~for~~ it was deemed advisable to discontinue its use in 1843, and to contract for the supply of bread.

A soft-water cistern was at one end of the washing cellar, the drainage from the latter running into an open ditch which continued along one side of Stocks Lane to the south. Behind the two front rooms was the back parlour, which had one window, looking north, and the kitchen.

Upstairs were two rooms to the front, one used for a bedroom for the girls, and the other for the boys. Over the back parlour was a spare bedroom. The kitchen department was built out on the north-east side of the main building, and at right angles to it. Over it was a big bedroom, a room for the Superintendent, and a small bedroom over the scullery. The staircase which led to the girls' bedroom was the present one in the back passage, and that to the boys' was opposite to the present office door and in the corner, where the washing bowl used to be, prior to 1903, when it was removed into the new corridor.

At the top of the house were two bedrooms, one for girls, and the other for the servants.

The water supply was insufficient; two small soft water cisterns and a well in the girls' playground, twelve feet deep, furnished all the water used in the school.

The playgrounds were on the north side or back of the building: that for the boys was close up to the boundary wall of Stocks Lane, and provided with a lean-to day lavatory and workshop; and the girls' playground lay between that of the boys' and the kitchen—when the first addition, a one-storey schoolroom, was built in 1839, these playgrounds were entirely separated by it, and the girls had to be content with what might be called a court-yard, overlooked by the back parlour window, and shaded from the sun by buildings on three sides.

In the winter of 1839* there was a great storm, which is said to be still chronicled in local almanacs. The whole building was shaken, and the boys were kept awake with the noise of the wind, the heavy rain, and the vibration of the house. Early in the morning the boys were startled by a shriek that alarmed the whole household. The heavy rain in the night had flooded the basement, and a servant going down early to her work in the washing cellar, plunged into the water, which caused her to shriek out with fright. The building was found to be so shaken that a tie-rod was put through the house from the front wall. To hide the iron washer on the garden side, the entablature of cement, on which was moulded "Penketh School, 1834," was put up. It will account for this design being absent in the original drawing of the school. A reading desk, with pilasters up to the cornice, was also made in the dining-room to cover further supports on the front wall.

The division of Penketh and Great Sankey townships ran through the gas plant and seed house, in the school's back premises; the boys, with the Township Officers, used annually to beat the bounds, and the youngsters had some difficulty in scrambling through the windows and holes in the out-houses to keep the line of demarcation true.

These buildings and gas plant were moved further away into the newly purchased field in Great Sankey township, and thus formed the third extension of the premises.

The country for miles around the school had in the olden time a much more luxuriant appearance before the numerous chemical works were set up at Widnes. Charles John Holmes, of Warrington, used to tell, that when he was young, he heard from the old inhabitants how well timbered the whole country side was. This sounds almost incredible to those of the present day. Bold Hall Park in the adjoining township of Bold was especially richly wooded. The now blighted district of

* Thomas George Howell's "Letter Reminiscences."

Widnes was called Woodend, and was famous for its crowds of excursionists.

Before Runcorn Bridge was built across the Mersey, to carry the London and North-Western Railway's main line from Liverpool to London, the passage of the river was made by a ferry from Runcorn Gap to Runcorn, and the starting point at the Widnes side was at the Snig-Pie Inn. The route for Penketh scholars on their expeditions to Halton Castle that overlooks Runcorn town, was by the railway from Fiddler's Ferry Station to Runcorn Gap Station, walk to the Snig-Pie Inn, cross by the ferry, and proceed to the landmark of the ruined castle on the hill.

The school estate was fairly well wooded, where few trees are now to be seen. A long, narrow plantation ran from the front entrance of the school to the two cottages of the "Home Colony," where the Midland Railway Bridge now stands. From the front door of the school to the entrance gate were at least twenty trees. On the site of the boys' present school-rooms was a large marlpit, from which clay had been taken for the land. It was sixteen feet deep, twelve feet being water and four mud. At the end of the boys' wing there was quite a dense plantation of trees, mostly tall poplars, which served as landmarks in that level district. Round the two marlpits further away in the field, were at least twenty flourishing alders, ashes and poplars, and the banks of the ponds were brilliant in summer with fringes of yellow iris, and purple loosestrife. The old road which ran where the two present cottages and the sanatorium now stand was lined with trees almost worthy of being called a long plantation.

WILLIAM THISTLETHWAITE'S RETIREMENT.

The days of the first superintendency drew to a close in 1846. The value of the estate was £2,990, which, with other effects amounted to £3,554. From 1834 to 1846, the Annual Meeting for the property of the two proprietary Monthly

Meetings had granted £600 from their funds ; the subscriptions from the Quarterly Meeting of Lancashire and Cheshire during the same period had been £2,444, and the special and ordinary donations £2,451.

William Thistlethwaite left the school after twelve years of service on the 30th of 6th mo., 1846. A further change occurred in the Staff through the resignation of the house-keeper, Betsy Thistlethwaite, and the girls' teacher, Elizabeth Oddie.

The number of children in the school at the end of 1845 was sixty, divided into thirty-seven boys and twenty-three girls ; but at the close of 1846 only forty-two were in the school, comprising twenty-nine boys and thirteen girls.

The administration of William Thistlethwaite was more of a fatherly kind than one of successful discipline. He was very kind to the young girls and boys when they entered the school, and so gained their affections. His kindly nature attracted the children generally, and they were wont to cluster round him on the playground. Even the most refractory were fond of him. He held advanced views on the theory of education, but did not with equal ability carry them to a successful practical issue.

On leaving Penketh, William Thistlethwaite went as Master-on-Duty to Ackworth School, where he remained six months.

In the summer of 1847, he entered into partnership with Dr. Satterthwaite, and they took from George Edmondson the unexpired year of his lease of Tulketh Hall School, near Preston. In the same year, while at the aforesaid school, he married Dr. Satterthwaite's sister, Hannah. Owing to the beautiful Tulketh woods being cut down, and the neighbourhood becoming spoiled and the lease of their school expiring, the partners concluded to build new school premises at Lindow Grove, Alderley Edge, in Cheshire, to which they removed in 1853. William Thistlethwaite died in 1870, aged fifty-seven years.

PENKETH UNDER WILLIAM GROOM,

1846-8.

WILLIAM GROOM was of the school's own rearing. He came from Chester when ten years of age, in 1834, and was registered as No. 2 scholar. Two years later he was taken away, but was re-admitted after a couple of years' stay at home, on the recommendation of William Thistlethwaite, who proposed that as the boy had reached the fourteen years of age limit, he should have two years more schooling, and be trained for a teacher. He served as apprentice from 1840 to 1846.

On the resignation of William Thistlethwaite, and until a Superintendent could be met with, William Groom was placed in charge of the school at the age of twenty-two, on the 22nd of 6th mo., 1846, only eight days before the head-master left Penketh. In nine months' time, no one having applied for the head office in the school, William Groom was appointed Superintendent at a salary of £60 on the 24th of 3rd mo., 1847. He at once on accepting office, received the balance of £10 5s. 4d. from the master's fund left by James Cropper.

The staff consisted of William Groom, Thomas Cartwright, lately taken as apprentice, possibly Elizabeth Oddie, who may have stayed till the arrival of Eliza Gowland as girls' teacher from Ayton School on the 27th of 12th mo., 1846. The scholars numbered thirty-four boys and eighteen girls

in the beginning of 1847. The master had two nephews in the school, William and John Brining; the former was a very smart boy, but so full of mischief that he got more corporal punishment than any one in the school; for the master was especially careful not to show favouritism to his relatives; otherwise there was not much corporal punishment administered except for flagrant offences, such as going out of bounds



WILLIAM GROOM.

and telling untruths. What a serious offence this "going out of bounds" was in all schools at this period, and how tenaciously the management held to the strictness of the rule. Indeed, it is only in quite modern days that it has been relaxed.

The discipline at Penketh had been slackening towards the end of the former superintendency, and it had come to pass, that keeping within bounds by night as well as by day was more honoured in the breach than in the observance. "The dark ages" had indeed settled like a thick cloud over the

school. Running away from school was not unknown in those trying days. On one occasion, a girl was intent upon running away and the Master just got to know of it in time to stop the coach on which she was escaping to Liverpool, and to bring her back. This event, as might be expected, created a great sensation among the scholars.

The annual vacation must have come as a relief to the Superintendent with his unruly boys and slender staff. Before the end of the summer holiday the Committee decided to postpone for the present the reassembling of the girls' school, and the parents were informed that the discontinuance of the girls' side was under consideration. A special General Meeting was summoned at Hardshaw Meeting House, St. Helens, to discuss the subject.

The Eleventh Report of the Committee of Management mentioned the low tone of things prevailing, the school not being full and the high price of provisions which caused the cost per child to be advanced from £16 1s. 5d. to £20 10s.

In the Tenth Report, mention is made of the failure of the potato and fruit crops, and the special General Meeting's decision to suspend the girls' school.

The despondent tone of the Twelfth Report, that for 1847, presented to the General Meeting of 1848, left little room for hope. The question of re-opening the girls' school was left for the consideration of the Committee of the school.

This body was fain to acknowledge that the objects of the school had not been attained, owing to the difficulty of meeting with competent officers. Add to this, the falling off in subscriptions from the £469 in 1845-6 to £353 in 1847-8, the high price of provisions and the consequent increase in the average cost of the thirty-two boys to £22 15s. 8d., while the rate of admission was only £12 18s. 2d., and finally the excess of expenditure over income of £254. The only grant from the Monthly Meetings' property was £100 in these two years.

A drop of comfort, however, had come in a legacy of £50 in 1846 from Thomas Christy, of Chelmsford ; the first of a long line of such remembrances.

It is worthy of note, that on the 2nd of 4th mo., 1847, Charles John Holmes, of Warrington, was placed on the Committee of Management of the school ; the beginning of a life of devoted attachment to the institution.

During 1846, the Irish Famine enlisted the sympathies of the scholars. William Groom called the boys and girls together, and asked them how much they would like to subscribe for the starving people across the Irish sea. The hearty response from many was threepence, from others sixpence, and even one shilling,—large sums surely in those days, which would well nigh empty the scanty pockets. So spontaneous was this true spirit of benevolence, that one boy, “ without either silver or gold,” asked that he might clean the Master’s boots for threepence, to enable him to give his share, and this was duly entered on the list of subscriptions.

Once a year occurred the exceptional treat of a day of airy life down the Mersey in boats to Hale, near Runcorn, with the added charms of a ramble through the woods and a bathe in the tidal waters of the river. A more frequent treat was the visit to the Preparative Meeting when held three miles away at Warrington, when the children walked two and two, with freedom to talk to each other—then the return walk—even though minus the buns and tea of modern days—was full of expectation and mighty hunger for the meat, suet dumplings and treacle which awaited their home coming.

The general dietary was on strictly economical lines ; hot milk and bread for breakfast ; cold milk and bread for the third meal, and meat and pudding for dinner. Tradition says, that on one occasion, when a boy named Winter (No. 87), was acting in the capacity of waiter at dinner, another boy, who had a turn for alliteration, called out loud enough to be

heard all over the room, "William Winter, waiter, we want water." Surely a modern verdict would have let the boy off for his cleverness, as was said to be the case of one at another school, who fell down stairs, and on the master calling out "Who is the boy making that noise?" instantly replied with the apt quotation, "I, sir, rolling rapidly." But the Penketh judgment at that early day ordered that the boy should be punished, not so much perhaps for what he said, as for the uproarious laughter that followed his alliterative request.



BARROW HALL, GREAT SANKEY, NEAR PENKETH SCHOOL.

Talking at meals was not allowed in those days of repression, indeed, the restriction has been relaxed so very near the present day, that its novelty is scarcely worn away in the minds of some old scholars.

Communication was carried on by the sign alphabet on face or hands, and this was deemed legitimate when asking for bread, water and salt. To many these "signs" have been found useful in after life.

Tradition has handed down an instance from the early Penketh days of these finger signs. A big tall girl had

acquired an ungente nickname, and it so happened that a boy of manners as ungente made the sign to her during dinner of B E A R, which had the effect of making her faint right away, while retribution quickly overtook the boy.

Sleeping in meeting was an offence against propriety which appeared continuously on the Penketh Preparative Meeting books during a round hundred years, and it baffled all disciplinary attempts to prevent it. Nevertheless, the school children were trained in abstinence from its subtle power by the Master at times coming off his seat to speak to any boy who was seen nodding, or by calling to him to stand up.

Vocal ministry in meeting was a rare thing at that day, and it has been said that in summer time the attention of the boys was diverted from sleep by stray birds from the heath coming in at the open panes or by the humming flight of blue-bottle flies from window to window.

Games were not played in sensible style ; it might be said that the rougher they were the better. The closely walled in yard or playground was so small that in what cricket there was, the balls were continually flying over the bounds, and punishment awaited anyone who was caught going after them. In winter this yard was flooded by pumping water from the marlpit adjoining to freeze for sliding on the next morning. After a snow-storm the boys were wont to roll the snow together into a monster ball, and then hollow it out for an Esquimaux hut, which might haply serve for a shelter to some luckless boy who was shut out of the school room for punishment.

William Groom retired from the school early in 1848, and from that time almost to the present, his old school and schoolfellows knew little or nothing of him, save that he had emigrated to the Antipodes. For the purposes of this history, the author entered into searching correspondence with Australia and New Zealand, with the result that he was at last rewarded by the receipt of a letter from William Groom

himself, dated 31st October, 1904, from his home in Upper Moutere, New Zealand. Behold ! here was found a Penketh scholar who could bridge over the whole seventy years' history of the school.*

William Groom went on to the Ulster Provincial School, Lisburn, from Penketh. In 1856 he was certified to North Warwickshire Monthly Meeting, and lived for a time in Birmingham, and has remained a member of that Meeting all his life. He emigrated to New Zealand in the year 1858, and has only visited his native country on one occasion since. The infirmities of age have compelled him to retire from active business, after exceeding the age of eighty years. The desire is that he may have a quiet and happy evening of life. He has become a member of the Penketh Old Scholars' Association, and his portrait has been engraved in its sixteenth report.

It is a satisfaction that the photograph he so kindly sent by request completes the portraiture of the nine Superintendents of Penketh School.

* The first two boys on the list of Ayton Friends' School ; John William Watson and his brother Alfred Watson, who entered in 1841 from Norton, near Stockton-on-Tees, are still living in the same district.

FIRST ADMINISTRATION OF
SAMUEL EVENS,
1848-1855.

SAMUEL EVENS, from Darlington, entered as Superintendent on the 24th of 2nd mo. (February), 1848, and his wife, Anne Evens, as Housekeeper, and both were welcomed with confidence and hope.

Born in 1792, Samuel Evens was a scholar at Ackworth from 1801 till 1806 ; he continued as apprentice till 1813, and was a writing master for a year longer.

In 1810, he with two others, was balloted for the militia, and they refusing to serve, were imprisoned in Wakefield House of Correction for twenty-four days.

Samuel Evens stayed so long at Ackworth without a vacation that when he went home he did not know his brothers and sisters. He became the first master in the Friends' School, Wigton, when it opened at Highmoor in 1815, and stayed on till 1819.* In 1824 he married Anne Drewry, of Bolton, near Wigton, who came of an old Quaker family. After residing for business purposes at Penrith, Manchester and Darlington, the Penketh School Committee, to whom he was well known, offered him the post of Superintendent.

Samuel Evens, with his scholastic and commercial experience, entered with determination upon his duties, with a

* William Rathmell was Superintendent at the opening of the School, but as he and his wife only stayed for one year, it would appear that Samuel Evens acted as Superintendent till John Richard Everett took the office in 1820.



SAMUEL EVENS.
From a Painting by Mary Hodgson.



balance in current account of £112 against the Institution, and with £300 of debts. The Committee concluded to borrow as much as would pay these off.

It was necessary to raise the terms of admission, the lowest of which was £6, with clothing included. No child was to be admitted or allowed to continue at less than £10; and those pupils for the time being whose friends did not reside within the limits of the two proprietary Monthly Meetings, and who were admitted at cost price, were required in future to pay £18 per annum.

The first thing Samuel Evens did was to make a thorough inspection of the establishment and its inmates. There were only twenty-eight boys, and their general personal appearance and condition was disgraceful. One was on crutches with a broken leg, another had his arm in a sling with a broken elbow, while a third had a broken wrist. The demeanour out of school savoured of the dark ages. As an instance, when on the first Sunday, Samuel Evens rang the bell unexpectedly for afternoon reading, he noticed only a few little boys about with the disabled ones; but presently he saw boys scampering from all directions and clambering over the playground walls. This was no new thing, for the boys had long been addicted to raiding the neighbouring farms, and had acquired a bad name for poaching.

Samuel Evens set himself to bring in law and order. The boys were taken singly before the Committee to be thoroughly searched, which resulted in the finding of a number of skeleton keys of all kinds and several pistols and bullet moulds. It is always darkest just before the dawn, and Samuel Evens was strong for the work he had undertaken.

The games on the playground were evidently of a like rough nature, for it became necessary to remove the "swinging pole," as it "had been attended with danger to the health and limbs of the boys, as well as the destruction of their clothing."

Samuel Evens strongly expressed the opinion before the Committee, that he could not carry on the school satisfactorily with the defective arrangements he found on entering, and he declined to reinstate the Girls' School until increased and more convenient accommodation was provided for them, and their side separated from that of the boys.

The Committee were earnest in their endeavours to remedy the existing defects, and they met with large sympathy on the part of their friends. A plan was produced at the Committee in 8th mo., 1848, showing intended alterations in the premises, with a view of resuming the girls' school. This was further discussed in the following month, when it was agreed to carry out the scheme. So great was the desire of Friends to help, that £540 was promised, the work was energetically carried out, and the full cost of the alterations was stated in the Fifteenth Report to be £661.

Very considerable were these alterations, and they did much to relieve the overcrowded state of things. A new wing was erected at the east end of the main building—now to be called the boys' side. On the ground floor was a flagged playroom with iron pillar supports. At the further end were two rooms, one for a workshop, the other a lavatory, in which there was a wooden bath, lined with lead, that stood behind the door, but it was inefficient, as all the hot water required for it had to be carried from the kitchen.

The flag floor of the boys' old schoolroom at the west side of the Institution was at this time boarded over and made more cheerful and comfortable for the girls to use as their new schoolroom. The girls' old schoolroom beyond was turned into their playroom. The boys' old playground between the school and Stocks Lane was then given to the girls, and a new playground was made for the boys at the east end, close to their new playroom and along its north and east enclosing walls; twenty-four gardens were laid out, each about two yards long by one wide, which created a new interest

among the boys. A new staircase was made from the west corner of this new playroom, behind the door, and this led up to the storey above, which contained a schoolroom and two small class rooms behind it, that were directly over the lavatory. Two of these were warmed by stoves, and one of the class-rooms had an open fireplace.

The wide passage, that stood back on the boys' side of the main building, was brought forward in a line flush with the front building, and this addition served as the Superintendent's



ADDITION OF WING CONTAINING PLAYROOM WITH SCHOOLROOM ABOVE, 1850.

office, there being no such convenience before. A nursery for the boys was built over this office. Correspondingly, on the girls' side, the front parlour was brought flush with the main building at the front, and a comfortable bedroom was made above it.

These alterations were considered so satisfactory, that an advertisement was inserted in *The Friend* and *British Friend* announcing that the school would re-open for boys only, after the vacation : that the Institution was in excellent order, that Samuel Evens and his wife had been engaged respectively

as Master and Mistress, and that the former had had experience at Ackworth and Wigton Friends' Schools.

The Committee of 1848 formulated twelve rules for general conduct, which the Superintendent was desired to read to the boys every three months. They also deemed it an advantage that Samuel Evens should have true and tried Friends of the school to advise with, and they appointed Thomas Waddington and Edward West, of Warrington as Counsellors.

The outcome of a conference between committees of the Quarterly Meeting and Penketh School was a Minute made 15th of 6th mo., 1848.

"The Friends appointed to confer with the Committee of Penketh School report:—It appears that the school was established in 1834 by the Monthly Meetings of Hardshaw East and Hardshaw West, for the education of children brought up in the principles and practices of the Society of Friends, but not in membership; also of children who are members, but who are orphans or whose parents are in low circumstances. The property is to remain vested in the present Trustees, but all the Monthly Meetings in the Quarterly Meeting are to have equal claim to the benefits arising therefrom, yet not to the exclusion of similar children residing elsewhere at the discretion of the Committee."

By the end of 1848, the revised terms of admission were to be from £12 to £20, for those within the Quarterly Meeting, and for those outside its bounds not less than £20. Early in 1849, it was thought best to appoint agents in each Monthly Meeting within the Quarterly Meeting, to aid in bringing the school before the notice of parents and guardians.

A very useful custom was inaugurated, by which a boy was presented with a Bible on leaving school, the cost of which was to come out of Thomas Richardson's Fund. Yet if a boy were already possessed of a book, and it was in good condition, then an approved work on the Principles of the Society of Friends might be given instead.

Would it not have been still better if the Bible had been given to the boy on entering the school, as was the case at Ackworth, for use during his schooldays, and as a cherished possession for the remainder of life.

The evening readings were times of solemnity and instruction under Samuel Evens, and there is reason to believe that they had an influence for good in the after lives of many. His custom was to read aloud from the Scriptures, and some approved Friends' book, and so soon as the clock struck eight, he shut up the book with his accustomed punctuality, and sent his young audience off to bed.

The "offices" performed by the boys were many and various, and their good side was in enabling a boy to be handy at all kinds of work, and able to adapt himself to the circumstances in which he might be placed, either at home or in rougher colonial life. These "offices" comprised those of shoe-cleaners, knife-cleaners, potato-peelers, manglers, gardeners and field workers, and that of post-boy, the most honourable of them all. The girls had a round of domestic duties, which stood them in equally good stead in after days.

At the beginning of 1850, it was found that the increased rates of admission authorised in 1848 had not answered the expectation, and the Committee had under its consideration a proposal to reduce the terms, as they thought the advance had militated against applications. The decision arrived at was the discontinuance of providing the clothing of the children from the school funds, and the reduction of the range of admission rates of £12 to £20 to the standard of £9 to £15.

The General Meeting approved of the alteration, and accordingly issued a circular to parents, stating that Penketh School would be again open for girls as well as boys after the mid-summer vacation of 1850. Thus after a two years' probationary course as a boys' school only, the old *régime* was restored on the 14th of 6th mo., 1850. Hannah Evens, daughter of the Superintendent, was installed as Governess, and her

sister, Anne Drewry Evens, as Assistant. Samuel Evens on the boys' side had Thomas Cartwright, the apprentice, to assist him, and in the following year Walter Wade Willmott entered as apprentice.

An important communication was received at the close of 1849, from the General Meeting of Sidcot Friends' School in Somersetshire, established in 1808, suggesting, that benefit might arise from the appointment by the Yearly Meeting of a well-qualified Friend, as Inspector of the several schools reporting to it. The Sidcot Committee invited the attention of the Committees of Ackworth, Croydon, Wigton, Rawdon, Penketh, Ayton and Sibford to this subject, for they had already appointed a sub-committee to forward the circular and undertake correspondence. The plan commended itself to the Penketh Committee, but no further action is recorded on their Minutes. At the commencement of 1850, it was decided that all the meetings of the school committee should be held at the school for greater convenience.

Notices of the Penketh General Meeting do not appear to have been sent systematically to the *British Friend* since its commencement in 1843, for the second mention occurs so far on as 5th mo., 1852, when the meeting was held on Good Friday.

However, the report then given is valuable because of its rarity. "The girls read, spell and give definitions of words correctly; their needlework is neatly executed, also their answers in grammar, geography and mental calculation show that great pains have been bestowed upon them by the teachers. The house is in good order, reflecting great credit on those who have charge of the domestic arrangements. The general opinion of the examination of the whole school is, that there is great proficiency in all branches except spelling. The writing is pretty fair, and there are a number of creditable pencil drawings exhibited."

The Seventeenth Report, 1852, states that the School Committee had paid off the £600 mortgage necessitated by

the recent alterations. The Quarterly Meeting ordered a £600 subscription to replace it, but as it only realised £343, the Committee were obliged to borrow £250 at four per cent., to reimburse themselves.

The discontinuance of providing clothing for the scholars, by the regulation passed in 1850, had a good effect on the school funds. For the cost of the clothing to the Institution in 1849 was £90 16s. 3d., and it dropped to £8 12s. 10d. in 1853. Correspondingly, the cost per child all round for the year was reduced from £23 6s. 2d. in 1849 to £15 18s. 8d. in 1853.

The steady increase in the number of scholars must also have been gratifying to the authorities.

In 12th mo., 1850 the number was 34 boys and 10 girls.

„	1851	„	„	34	„	22	„
„	1852	„	„	40	„	22	„
„	1853	„	„	40	„	22	„

The Seventeenth Report further states that the General Meeting of 1853 was held out of its usual course in consequence of the decease of Anne Evens, the wife of the Superintendent, who died the 15th of 3rd mo., 1853. Her niece, Anne Hinde, succeeded as Housekeeper.

The straitened circumstances of the school funds were much relieved during these years by the receipt of several welcome legacies, which helped to pay off much of the borrowed money.

In 1851	Ann Hopkins Smith, of Olney	..	£480
	Henry Heald .. .. .	..	64
1852	Mary Rogers .. .. .	..	20
1853	Charles Cumber, of Manchester	..	200
			<hr/>
			£764

Very kind and sympathetic it was of Charles Cumber thus to remember Penketh School on account of his friendship with his Ackworth schoolfellow, Samuel Evens.

In thus introducing Charles Cumber, it is interesting to remember that in 1795, the Friends of Manchester founded a day school for boys and girls in their Meeting House in Jackson's Row. It had successively John Taylor and John Gott as Masters till in 1816, Charles Cumber, of Croydon, took charge of it. He removed in 1819 to new premises, built at the corner of Peter Street and Mount Street, by Manchester Preparative Meeting; here he carried on the school most successfully till the year of his death, 1853, and James Cook kept it on till 1856; in the following year it was transformed into The Manchester Friends' Institute.

The summer vacations at Penketh had proved so satisfactory, that a Christmas holiday of ten days was tried. It was specially for those whose parents desired to have their children come home. As it happened, five boys and three girls, not so favoured, were obliged to remain in the school. On the return of the children it was reported that "They had come back punctually, and not much unsettlement had resulted."

During the seven years of Samuel Evens's first administration, the school had received grants from

The Hardshaw Monthly Meetings	..	..	..	£200
Annual Subscriptions from the Quarterly Meeting	..			1,408
Special and ordinary donations	..	..	..	1,029
Legacies	..	..	..	764
Cheshire Monthly Meeting	..	..	..	20

£3,421

The year 1855 saw a great change in the Staff, when in sixth month, Samuel Evens, his daughters Anne Drewry and Hannah Evens, and his niece Anne Hinde, left the service of the Institution. They retired to Clonmel, where they conducted an endowed school belonging to the Society of Friends.

Samuel Evens was in appearance a Quaker of the olden time, with broad-brimmed hat and light cravat. He was a stern and strict disciplinarian, and his extreme liking for punctuality may be instanced by the following story.

The apprentice, one morning, was for the moment oblivious of his duty to ring the six o'clock bell, when hearing the said bell ominously sounding, he rushed wildly in that direction, and found that Samuel Evens had not only done duty for him, but was ready to accost him sternly with the words, "My lad, this will not do for me, I like punctuality."

But though he was so strict in routine throughout the year, it was remarkable how he relaxed at Christmas, by indulging the children in a round of oranges, figs, nuts and raisins, and, more surprising still, in allowing charades to be acted, and dialogues to be recited in costume. It must not go unrecorded, that in the summer he organised excursions for the whole school to Overton Hills, by train to Frodsham, in Cheshire. Whether or not he was the first who did this is uncertain. He must also have often joined in the games, for he was a fair cricketer, even till past three score years.

Samuel Evens's first administration closed on the 30th of 6th mo. (June), 1855.

FREDERICK RICHARDSON'S
SUPERINTENDENCY,
1855-1860.

THE new administration had a touch of romance in its unfolding, when at the Committee meeting of 5th of 1st mo., 1855, Frederick Richardson and Sarah Lamb, of Sibford, his intended wife, were appointed Superintendent and Housekeeper at Penketh School. They were married at the Friends' Meeting House at Sibford Gower, and very soon proceeded to Penketh as part of their honeymoon, and reached the school in time for the re-opening after the summer vacation.

Frederick Richardson was born at Coventry in 1829, and entered Sibford School as a boy of thirteen; he continued there as an apprentice, and stayed as a Master till twenty-three years of age. For two years he was at the Flounders Institute, Ackworth, under Isaac Brown. From this college he went as Master to the Friends' School, Mountmellick, Ireland, under Benjamin Wood, just before the joint school was separated,—in 1855, the boys moving to Newtown, Waterford, and the girls remaining at Mountmellick.

During the summer holidays, a sub-committee consisting of Hannah Stretch, of Penketh, Mary Neild, wife of Ralph Neild, and Elinor Holmes, wife of Charles John Holmes, had charge of the domestic arrangements.

The staff was composed of Frederick Richardson, the headmaster; Sarah Richardson, housekeeper; Louis Fry, assistant master; Walter Wade Willmott and John Maw, apprentices; Mary Hannah Lamb, governess; and Jane Sadler, apprentice. There were only twenty-six boys and fourteen girls in the school.



FREDERICK RICHARDSON.



Coming with fresh experience from other schools, Frederick Richardson sought to improve the appearance of the school-rooms by decorating them with large maps, introducing better equipment of chemical apparatus, and providing a wider range of books for the library. He believed in the efficacy of games, and delighted to join in them. In the course of time he put up a swing, giant-stride, parallel bars and other gymnastic apparatus out of doors. In school affairs, he arranged to send John Maw, who was a scholar from 1849 to 1854, and afterwards on trial as apprentice, to York Boys' School for further instruction, free of any charge. Walter W. Willmott was favoured to gain instruction in drawing at the Warrington School of Art, on Saturday afternoons. By the end of 1856, the school had forty boys and twenty-one girls, an increase of twenty-one.

At the close of 1855, the allowance to the apprentices of clothing, and sixpence a week pocket money till eighteen years of age, and one shilling a week afterwards, with a bonus of five pounds at the end of a satisfactory apprenticeship, was altered to a scale of payment, in lieu of the provision of clothing and pocket money, which began with those on the boys' side at £7, from fifteen to sixteen years old, and gradually increased till the allowance was £10, for the last year. It was two pounds less on the girls' side till the revised scale of 1859 began at £5, and finished at £10, the bonus at the close still remaining in force.

By special subscription, a rain-water cistern to contain 3,000 gallons was built under the courtyard; a new upstairs lavatory on the girls' side with six bowls was a great convenience, even though the space had to be taken off two bedrooms; a new bath in place of the wooden one was put up on the boys' side; and a force pump was placed in the scullery by which boys pumped soft water to the top of the house, no doubt with the solace of bread and cheese at the finish.

In 1858, Charles John Holmes, who became a committee man in 1854, was appointed Treasurer of the school, an office which he valued till his death. He had already acted as Secretary, and had fully taken upon himself that large share of service, which earned for him the epithet of "Father of the School."

In 5th mo., 1858, James Turner, who had been a scholar from 1854, and had, because of his capability, been employed for two years in teaching the junior class, was engaged as apprentice at the same time as Samuel Lunt (scholar 1852-7). Louis Fry in 1857 succeeded to the second class. This was composed of an unruly lot of big lads, who were so difficult to manage, that the master, being run down in nerve, was obliged to leave and go home. The next master also left in two months, and Frederick Richardson was placed in a great difficulty, but he hit upon a new and bold idea of setting his top boy, not then fourteen years of age, over this wilful class, and thus James Turner began his career as a teacher, and brought his class under good control, and obtained satisfactory results. When entering on his apprenticeship, in midsummer, 1858, James Turner was allowed to date back to the time he commenced teaching this second class.

Samuel Lunt, the other apprentice, was obliged to retire in 1860, through ill health, and he died in 1861. The earliest photograph the Penketh Photographic Record possesses is a copy of one, taken on glass by the collodion process, of the boys Samuel Lunt, James Turner and John Fisher O'Brien, in 1856.

The engagement of a competent Drawing Master occurs for the first time in 1859, and Jonathan Christmas Thompson, of the School of Art, Warrington, came at stated times at a salary of £35. He continued his services for many years with great benefit to the scholars.

Joshua Fayle, an Irish Friend, who had been at the Flounders Institute, Ackworth, came to stay in Penketh, and while

there he devoted some of his time to teaching in the school. His service was acknowledged by the Committee with a gift of three guineas.

The ploughing, carting, etc., on the school farm had been done for some years by a farmer who lived near. This custom not being altogether satisfactory, it was concluded to procure a horse, cart and plough, harrow, manure, barrel and harness at a cost of fifty pounds. Tradition says the excitement among the boys on seeing a horse doing the heavy



FIDDLER'S FERRY INN, PENKETH, ON THE MERSEY.

work was something to be remembered. Joseph Goulden, the faithful farm man, who had already served the school for eight years at fifteen shillings a week, must also have felt his spirits raised above their usual measure, not only by this most welcome horse-power, but by the addition of two shillings to his weekly wages as a reward for satisfactory service.

Penketh School had already received considerable grants of money from time to time, yet so straitened were its finances, that the Committee recorded in 8th mo., 1858, " that

they find the payments and subscriptions have never been equal to the expenditure, and they are of the judgment, that they should in future make a yearly application to the meeting for conducting the affairs of the Hardshaw estates, (the property belonging to the two Monthly Meetings of the Society of Friends in South Lancashire), for a grant of one hundred pounds, as the only means of creditably and regularly meeting the necessary expenses of the school."

From the year 1859 this grant towards the current expenses of the school has been continued.

The aggregate of grants from the above source during Frederick Richardson's superintendency of six years was £300, and the subscriptions from the Quarterly Meeting of Lancashire and Cheshire during the same period £1,199.

The subscriptions from the Quarterly Meeting, for the twenty-seven years from 1834 to 1860, were £5,210, or an average of £193 a year. In ten of those years the amount was over £200 a year, but from 1860 these gifts began sensibly to decline, and only in the year 1868 did they reach over £200.

In 4th mo., 1859, John and Martha Holdsworth, of Eccles, invited the whole school to Manchester. On arriving in the city about noon, they were met by George Satterthwaite, who took them to see the Infirmary and St. Ann's Square, and to an exhibition of pictures in the Mechanics' Institution, and lastly to tea at the Friends' Institute, in Mount Street, which latter might be called the Friends' Club, for the use of all Friends living in or visiting Manchester. John Holdsworth not being present on the occasion, the boys and girls respectively wrote a letter to him, describing the day's excursion as being the pleasantest they had had while at school. These letters were signed by eleven boys and nine girls.

The school land was from time to time subject to distraint. The claimant for small tithes was the Vicar of Prescot, and for the great tithes, the Provost and Fellows of Kings' College, Cambridge.

Frederick Richardson was a free, easy and modernised master, and possessed of a good deal of tact. He was open-hearted, and trusted the boys. His association with Joshua Fayle, at the mixed school at Mountmellick led him to allow more intercourse between boys and girls, on those favoured occasions when both sides joined in playing "Drop the handkerchief" or other games, while indoors the generous sprinkling of Irish boys and girls led to patriotic rivalry in recitation with the English.

Frederick Richardson was an enthusiastic promoter of all outdoor sports, and being a swimmer, he soon prevailed on the boys to go with him a mile-and-a-half, to bathe in the tidal waters of the Mersey, above Fiddler's Ferry. He always bathed with the boys, and tested the depths on the shifting sandbanks, and placed floating logs to show any deep holes. The distance, however, proved a drawback, and the boys, when appealed to, declared in favour of the use of the marlpits in the school field, out of which the clay had been taken to put on the land. After a council of masters with the gardener, the boys heard with joy that the scheme was carried, and they set to work to ladle the water out of one pit into the other close by, and men wheeled away the mud in a handcart on to the land. The eels at the bottom were a perquisite to the gardener. Lastly, the water was run in from the smaller pit, and after being replenished by heavy rains, the bath was complete. And now it was surely in better trim, than when Louis Fry, one of the masters, used to bathe in its muddy waters. An unforeseen difficulty arose from the pit being wholly exposed to the high road. But eventually a Friend from Liverpool brought a Crimean bell-tent, and the squad who were told off for the first dip raced boisterously across the field, and soon pronounced the bath a triumphant success. The girls enjoyed their fair share of frolicking with infinite glee, stirring up the water into a state of semi-liquid clay. But the tent was stolen, and recourse was had to canvas stretched round poles till a wooden shed could be erected.

Outdoor games were better organised than in the earlier days, though cricket* and football had only reached an elementary stage. The favourites were "shepherd's warning," "prisoners' base," "leap frog," "French and English," and last, not least, the cheerily named "Hi-cock-a-lorum," a glorified form of leap frog.

Of natural history pursuits, shell hunting was a favourite with the boys, and field botany and plant pressing with the girls. Chess and draughts were played indoors. Boys with tops and marbles occupied the playground in their seasons. Others followed the quieter occupation of keeping small gardens by the side of the playground, which often led to larger aspirations in after life. Agricultural work was still an important part of a boys' education, and the life had many charms. Boys worked on the farm, fed the pigs, and had the coveted pleasure of reaping the corn with sickles. To the honour of the master be it said, that the joys of harvest time were given to those boys, who in the dark days, had willingly spread manure on the fields, and pulled up turnips for the cows in the frosty mornings. All the boys took a share in looking after the garden, gathering apples, and the delights of haymaking. The number of children in the school at the end of 1859 was thirty-nine boys and twenty-one girls, a full school of sixty.

Frederick Richardson left Penketh School on the 13th of 2nd mo., 1860. He became private tutor to James King's son at Rochdale; next he had a private school in Bishop Auckland, and finally he took a school at Lexden, Colchester, for boarders and day scholars,—with a revived endowment for the education of six boys,—which he conducted with honour and success for about thirty-four years. He died on the 28th of 4th mo., 1903, aged seventy-four years. His widow still lives at Lexden, Colchester.

* Contemporary Cricket at Ackworth in 1848. Cricket like "Rounders," single wicket, short bat, ball pitched on to it, boy either caught or run out. In 1857 Dennis Davy, the Clerk of the School, showed how to set a field or pitch a ball correctly. 1859, First Ackworth Cricket Club established, called "The Green Club." Essay on Cricket by Alfred E. Binyon.



JOSHUA HOPKINS DAVY.

JOSHUA HOPKINS DAVY'S
SUPERINTENDENCY,
1860-1863.

JOSHUA HOPKINS DAVY entered as Superintendent on the 13th of 2nd mo., 1860, with his wife, Jane Davy, as housekeeper.

J. H. Davy, son of James Smith Davy, of Sheffield, was born in 1826. He was educated at Ackworth School from 1836 to 1839, and became apprenticed to his uncle, Henry Hopkins, grocer, of Scarborough. When out of his time he began business for himself as a grocer in Sheffield. He married Jane Wood, daughter of William Wood, of York. She was previously a teacher at the Friends' School, Mountmellick. Being a man of culture, he turned his attention to teaching, but though of some literary attainment, he did not possess the special qualifications for a teacher and disciplinarian, and the order and tone of the school suffered in consequence. His wife was a good teacher, and did her best to aid her husband who suffered at times from ill health.

The Staff was composed of Joshua H. Davy, headmaster, Charles Elcock, master; James Turner, apprentice; Anna Jane Davies, governess; Jane Davy, assistant mistress. At the end of 1860 there were thirty-three boys and twenty-one girls in the school. The Twenty-sixth Report, 1861, contains this comparative statement:—

			£	s.	d.
Balance of Property, 31st. 12 mo., 1860	..	..	4,041	14	7
Deduct :—					
Excess of Expenditure	..	..	392	3	7
Loss on Drain Pipes	..	..	27	3	5
Repairs omitted 1860	..	..	11	7	6
			<hr/>		
			430	14	6
			<hr/>		
			3,611	0	1
Add legacy from the late Robert Mason, of New Lanark—less interest	..	..	198	0	0
			<hr/>		
			£3,809	0	1
			<hr/>		

This legacy of £200 left by Robert Mason, of New Lanark, came in very opportunely in 6th month, 1861.

The principal alteration of this time was the making of a great drain, leading from the school down Stocks Lane, and entering into Penketh Brook. The idea was at first strenuously opposed by the landowners in the neighbourhood, but eventually the difficulty was overcome. The cost of the undertaking was £150. The old stoves, which had served their day in warming the class rooms, made way for open fireplaces.

On the 7th of 2nd mo., 1862, a memorable minute occurs, though there is no mention of anything immediately resulting from it, but it is the first searchlight thrown on that system of mixed teaching which did not come into regular practice for nineteen years; it runs thus: "Teaching in Boys' and Girls' Schools claims attention; a committee is appointed to enquire into the teaching of boys and girls in the same class."

This committee, if it ever did find any school that had mixed teaching to inquire into, must only have given in a verbal report. It is possible that Jane Davy brought her own class, when her husband was ill or away from the school, and taught it in conjunction with her husband's first class, but sufficient evidence is not at hand to conclude that mixed teaching was tried to any appreciable extent.

The practice of sending apprentices to be trained in higher schools had not then obtained, nor had it come to be regarded as a necessary part of the terms of agreement. Yet James Turner may be considered as a forerunner of the movement, in being set at liberty in 1862 to go to the Flounders Institute, Ackworth, for one year, on payment of his apprenticeship allowance of £9 only.

The days of Isaac Cooke, one of the founders of Penketh School, had run their course on the 13th of 11th month, 1862. He, in conjunction with his late friend, James Cropper, founded the Institution in 1834. From that time to the date of his decease, Isaac Cooke continued a member of the School Committee, and was always one of the most constant and liberal supporters of the Institution. A portrait of him is presented in this work, taken from the excellent photograph, which his son, George Cooke, gave to the School in 1886. At the close of J. H. Davy's time there were twenty-eight boys and nine girls in the school. The subscriptions during these three and a half years amounted to £387 and the donations to £300.

Joshua H. and Jane Davy, left Penketh at midsummer, 1863. Afterwards they took charge of the Friends' School at Colchester, with its small endowment, for a period. Later on, they came to Manchester, where J. H. Davy was for a few years editor of the periodical "The Sugar Cane," then issued by the firm of Sugar Refiners, Fryer, Benson, and Forster. Jane Davy died in 1873, aged forty years, and Joshua H. Davy, after a serious illness, died in 1882, aged fifty-six years.

SAMUEL EVENS
IN HIS SECOND ADMINISTRATION,
1863-1869.

SAMUEL EVENS, on retiring from Penketh School in 1855, went, as before stated, to take charge of the Friends' Endowed School in Clonmel, which, with the help of his family, he carried on successfully for a few years. The reconstruction of Mountmellick Friends' School, by removing the boys to Newtown, Waterford, and making the old institution into a school for girls only in 1855, so reduced the Clonmel School, that the Trustees saw no chance of its ever again being carried on satisfactorily. It was therefore sold and ceased to be used as a school.

After spending a few more years in Ireland, Samuel Evens returned to Penketh School in 7th mo., 1863, when at the age of seventy-one years. His daughter, Hannah Evens, took her old place as governess and another daughter, Anne Drewry Evens, resumed her position of teacher and his niece, Anne Hinde, as housekeeper. On the boys' side James Turner was still an apprentice, and when his term expired in 1864, he continued as a master. Only twenty boys and eight girls were in the school. In the beginning of 1867 the office of Superintendent was separated from that of teacher, and Samuel Evens was authorised to leave his teaching, and undertake the general superintendency.

In 1866 James Turner, who had passed through his apprenticeship, went to the Friends' School at Brookfield, Wigton.

In a year's time, however, he returned to Penketh, in a new estate, having been married to Hannah, daughter of Samuel Evens, in 7th mo., 1867. He now became first class master under his father-in-law. In the following year, James Turner purchased a plot of land from the school estate for £100, on the other side of Stocks Lane, upon which he built a house for his own residence.



OVERTON HILLS AND CHURCH, FRODSHAM, CHESHIRE.

During these years the school received numerous gifts. Joseph Pease, of Darlington, sent several sets of books, a large telescope to take the place of the old one, and many useful articles for the playroom and workroom. John Kitching, of London, left a legacy of £50, and George Danson, of Manchester, one of £20. The Trustees of Howard's Charity in London presented £25, which appears to be their first and only gift.

The subscriptions during the six years' Superintendency were £1,149, the grants from Hardshaw East and West Monthly Meetings, £990, and £5 from the Frandley Estate, in

Cheshire. No structural alterations were carried out. The well in the courtyard was deepened from twelve to thirty-two feet, and a plentiful supply of good water was the result. The large marl-pit, situate where the Jubilee wing stands, containing twelve feet of water and four of mud, was completely filled up.

Before the close of 1868, land was purchased from the school estate, under the powers of the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire (extension to Liverpool) Act, of 1865, together with the two original "home colony" cottages upon it, for the sum of £750, for the purpose of allowing a thirty-four miles line of railway to pass through it from Manchester to Liverpool. This was eventually opened for traffic on 2nd September, 1873, and vested in the Cheshire Lines Committee. The Company agreed to pay £5 5s. 4d. as their proportion of the original ground rent of £22 10s. per annum.

The money obtained from the Railway Company enabled the Committee to purchase a freehold field of about five acres, adjoining their other land in Great Sankey Township. Two cottages were erected on it, behind the school buildings, to replace those pulled down, for the use of the gardener and tailor respectively. By agreement between the Highway Board and the School, the old road or Stocks Lane, which skirted with an awkward turn the wall of the girls' playground, as far as the courtyard, and then ran due north to the high road, was made to continue in a straight line with the newly constructed road over the railway bridge, through this field to the high road. This diversion of way made the school buildings more private and self contained.

A pleasant reminiscence of this period by an old Penketh Scholar, the late Benjamin Bower Le Tall, M.A., in "Past and Present," 1893, tells of the pleasure he had twenty-five years ago, "in possessing four gardens of the twenty-four along the sunny side of the boys' playground, in which nasturtiums, Indian cress, pansies and Virginian stocks were the favourite

flowers. As for nasturtium leaves, we took them in to 'Bread and Milk' and fed thereon. But what didn't we eat then? Acorns, sloes, crabs, raw mushrooms, wild garlic leaves, root-stocks of buttercups and of yellow water iris and pig nuts."

Let it not be supposed that these omnivorous and ever hungry boys escaped their due share of suffering caused by these strange indulgences of appetite. George Sykes, at school at this time, 1866-9, tells of the woeful experience consequent on a kind Friend giving the boys a lot of scarlet-runner beans to set in their own little gardens; instead of which the boys very soon set them in themselves by devouring them. Then came the retribution; when some dozen of them were seen rolling on the schoolroom floor with the stomach-ache, and taking an after course of medicine in the matron's room.

B. B. LeTall says further, in his reminiscences, "One great work in gardening consisted in scooping out all the soil on to the asphalte, pounding it fine as dust and replacing it. A laburnum tree flourished in an angle in the long side of the playground. Its 'golden rain' of blossom bedecked nearly all of us on Sunday at Meeting, for the Superintendent did not object to buttonholes, and some of its flowers mysteriously crossed the premises."

Samuel Evens with his neat Quaker costume had a dignified bearing which, on the occasion of a visit to France, somewhat mystified the Custom House officials, who took him to be a Catholic Priest, and so let his luggage pass unexamined.

Samuel Evens finally left Penketh School in 6th mo., 1869. He lived some years with his friend, John Nodal, at Sale, near Manchester, and while there was much valued as a diligent attender and supporter of the Friends' Meeting of Ashton-upon-Mersey. In 1871 he returned to Penketh, and lived in the house belonging to his son in law, James Turner, where he died in 1878, being nearly eighty-six years of age. He was interred in the Friends' Burial Ground at Penketh by the side of his wife, his daughter Annie Drewry Evens, and his first grand-child.

JAMES TURNER'S SUPERINTENDENCY,

1869-1885.

ON the retirement of Samuel Evens at the end of 6th mo., 1869, James Turner, the first class master, at once succeeded to the Superintendency, and his wife became the first who was officially called the Mistress of the Family. They vacated the house they had built and went to live in the school.

James Turner was born at Lancaster, on the 18th of 5th month, 1843; he entered Penketh School as a scholar in 5th month, 1854, when eleven years of age.

Commencing at the bottom of the school, with great industry he worked his way up into the highest class during his first year, and thus was under Samuel Evens for a short time. He continued as apprentice till 1864 and was Master from 1864 to 1866.

After an interval of one year, which he spent as a teacher at the Friends' School at Wigton, he returned to Penketh School as a master from 1867 to 1869. Finally he entered on what proved to be the longest Superintendency in the history of the school, covering as it did a period of sixteen years and a half. His connection with the school extended over thirty-two years.

The staff consisted of James Turner, Superintendent, his wife, Hannah Turner, Housekeeper; Henry Crunden Sargent and Samuel Ottiwell Wood, Junior Teachers, Mary Jane Hall, a Wigton scholar and teacher, as Governess; Mary Ann



JAMES TURNER.

Walmsley, a Penketh scholar (1863-7) as apprentice. Besides these there were three female servants, and also two farm men, who lived out of the school. The number of children on the last day of 1869 was thirty-one boys and twenty girls. The total admitted since the commencement was 668, or an average of nineteen a year.

The close of 1869, witnessed the first departure from the restrictions imposed by the founders upon the admissions into the school. These had been confined to those who were connected with the Society of Friends but were not in membership, and secondly, to those who were its members. But in the case of the boy Frederick William Monks, of Warrington (1869-71), there was no connection whatever with that Society. This difficulty of securing the class of children for which the school was founded was felt also at Ackworth School; for two years later, in 1871, the strict rule of admitting only those in membership in the Society of Friends was relaxed, and the doors were opened for those who were non-members.* Rawdon School also, founded in 1832, and exclusively reserved for those in connection with Friends, made way for the admission of members in 1848, and in 1871 for those unconnected with the Society.†

THE MARL-PIT MADE INTO A PLUNGE BATH.

Joseph Pease, with his kind consideration for schools, presented £25 to Penketh towards a plunge bath, this in addition to the money already collected enabled the Superintendent to proceed with the transformation of the marl-pit in the field adjoining the school into a square structure about fifty feet in length and breadth, flagged at the bottom, bricked round the sides, and enclosed by a hoarding. The bath being on a low level, received its water from the adjoining fields. The water was very rarely changed, as it was a laborious and expensive process to pump for three days with a

* "History of Ackworth School," by Henry Thompson.

† "History of Rawdon School," by W. J. Kaye, M.A.

hand pump. In course of time a substantial unscaleable brick wall took the place of the boards. This expanse of water was used for bathing in during summer and skating on in winter.

A much needed play-shed was built at the end of the boys' playground, which served as a most welcome shelter on rainy days. A workshop was added at the garden end for those who had a turn for carpentry.

Entrance gates were erected in Stocks Lane, and a wide gravel walk was made to the front door of the school. Stone pillars and a gate were put up at the beginning of the "Back Lane," now become school property; and two other stone posts and a wooden gate were placed between the front garden and the boys' playground; besides these the old six foot wall between the kitchen garden and the boys' playground was replaced by a two foot wall, which added greatly to the cheerful aspect of the playground.

The girls' playground was drained and asphalted, and a new high brick wall was built round two sides, separating it from Stocks Lane and the Back Lane. This was soon well covered with the ivy that had overgrown the old one. Iron palisades were put up between this playground and the front garden in place of the six foot wall.

The main addition to the school buildings and one that continued till the Jubilee, consisted of a one-storey schoolroom and classroom, built on the site of the great filled up marl-pit, along the north side of the boys' playground. A year or two later another room was added at the end, with a masters' common room above it, a kind of watch tower, as shown in the Jubilee view of the school. These additions enabled the old schoolroom and classroom situate above the boys' playroom to be converted into a dormitory which was called "The Big Bedroom."

The old staircase opposite the office door was done away with, and the one leading out of the playroom was used for

ascending to the new dormitory or "big bedroom," which had a door communicating with the "long bedroom." This arrangement brought all the boys out of the centre building and liberated the room at the top of the house for a nursery.

Before these alterations the boys were compelled to come down the staircase near the office door from their bedrooms in the centre building and run across the space between the passage door and the playroom door, which was open to the elements and often blocked up with snow in winter, in order to wash in the lavatory at the far end of the boys' playroom.

The washing cellar with its low ceiling, which had been in use for forty years, was at last considered neither healthy nor desirable; a building was therefore joined on to the kitchen, consisting of two rooms on the ground floor for washing, drying and mangling, and two rooms above for ironing and airing off, and for a boys' bedroom. An engine and steam machinery were placed in the wash-house, and a large cistern was built underneath.

An improvement in the dining-room, which shed cheerfulness alike on boys and girls at meal times, was effected by converting the four windows into two well thrown-out bays. This gave also extended table room for the children, and relieved the pressure at the crowded General Meetings.

On the girls' side, a room was provided for the lady teachers in a one storey building which extended from the library into the playground. This was a great convenience, for the library was the only retiring room the girls' teachers had, and it was not only used at times for a classroom, but was the general highway for the girls to pass from the dining room to their schoolroom. A fire-place was in one corner, and there was one window, and altogether it was the most disturbed room on the girls' side.

The girls' schoolroom and playroom were in great part rebuilt and dormitories placed over them, thereby liberating the girls' bedroom in the main building for the use of the

Superintendent. The new wing was cemented on the inside of the exposed west wall, and subsequently also on the outside.

A matron's room, with a new sitting-room for the lady teachers over it, and a second storey over the previous mistresses' room for a bedroom, were added to the west of the main building, and the porch moved on to the west end, till it was close upon a great tree. Minor alterations were also made, consisting of hot water baths, heating of premises by hot water pipes, a boys' as well as a girls' cloakroom, the boarding of the girls' playroom, boys' lavatory enlarged, new lavatories upstairs for the girls, a steam boiler and cooking appliances.

From the thirty-fifth to the forty-first Report, extending over seven years, the total cost of these alterations and extensions are stated to have been £2,302. During the same years

		£	s.	d.
The Special Donations were	..	680	0	0
Ordinary Donations	.. ..	710	0	0
Annual Subscriptions	.. ..	1,062	0	0
Special Subscriptions	.. ..	136	0	0
Legacies	.. ..	100	0	0
Excess of Income over Expenditure	..	760	0	0
		<u>£3,448</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

so that the forty-first Report, that for 1876, says, "The Committee have been enabled to pay off the whole cost of the recent enlargements and they do not contemplate any further extensions, at any rate for the present."

In 1872 a triangular plot of ground was purchased for £270 by the side of the railway to the east, which made the school estate quite compact. This plot was the only freehold land the school possessed in Penketh township.

Though a Christmas vacation was tried in 1854 as an experiment, with some satisfaction, yet the Committee did

not give it their unqualified approval, and in 1869-70, whilst they did not recommend the practice, yet they liberated the children at the request and charge of their parents. Twenty-three boys and eighteen girls took advantage of it out of the fifty-seven children in the school. This holiday was so far from being a success, that it was decided in the following year not to have a winter vacation, after the serious effects on the health of the school produced by the experiment of the year before.

FIRST EXAMINATION BY THE CAMBRIDGE SYNDICATE.

At the close of 1872, Walter Morris, who represented the Committee at the School Conference in London, brought back the advice, that application be made to the Cambridge Syndicate for Examiners for Penketh School. This school made the initial step in examinations of this nature in Friends' public schools.

Edmund Ledger, M.A., accordingly visited the school in 3rd mo., 1873, for the examination. His report stated that the seventy children had been examined partly *vivâ voce* and partly in the form of written questions, which were answered on slates, as none of the classes were accustomed to work on paper. The course of instruction was of an elementary character, comprising reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, mental calculation, English history, geography, grammar, and drawing.

"The attainment of the first class of girls—average age thirteen years—was very satisfactory; the second class of girls contrasted favourably with the lowest class of boys. Great attention had been paid to the important occupation of needlework. The specimens of freehand drawing on both sides were in many cases decidedly above the average.

"The boys' first class—average age thirteen—was so satisfactory that it called for few remarks. The weak thing is parsing, but excellently done by two boys. As a whole, the work of the school is in a satisfactory state. It is evident

that great pains have been taken with the children. The standard aimed at is attained, and the work is thorough."

Early in 1873, Professor Greenbank, of Manchester, a leading elocution teacher, gave a week's lessons in reading. This was prior to the examination by the Cambridge Syndicate. A further course was given six months later. It was a good step thus to call in the aid of an expert in order to lift the practice of reading aloud out of the groove which, it may be said, all schools are liable to drift into.

Penketh School at this time, and as it has been ever since, was at a great disadvantage in having so few residential Friends who could attend the meetings for worship. Charles John Holmes lived for some years at a farm in Great Sankey, but on his removal to Warrington there were only Philip Darbyshire and his wife at the Meeting House cottage, and Henry Hall Beakbane near Fiddler's Ferry Station. During the nine years' residence of the latter in Penketh, he was wont to have small parties of children to tea, which was to them a rare treat, though all too short. But when he left the neighbourhood in 1878, there were only two Friends residing in the village.

One Sunday morning in 4th mo., 1874, while the scholars were quietly gathered at the Friends' Meeting, a quarter of a mile away, a fire broke out spontaneously in some old material that was stowed under the staircase that led to the masters' room, then at the far end of the boys' wing. Joseph Goulden, the gardener, in going his round, discovered it, and instead of running to the Meeting House to give the alarm, as a less sagacious person might have done, he promptly put it out in its infancy, with a damage of only £37 10s.

The school numbered forty-eight boys and twenty-five girls at the end of 1874, and it was thought a fitting time to advance the lowest rate of admission from £12 to £14.

William Darbyshire, of Grappenhall, near Warrington, a member of the school Committee, occasionally brought a

basket of his apples for the fine fun of scrambling them among the uproarious boys on the playground ; and more than this, he invited the whole school to tea at his farm. These were delightful treats, when boys and girls roamed unrestrained and free in the domestic menagerie of the farm-yard, and clambered on the hay-mows and finally sat down to a real farm-house tea, with a new laid egg for each, and



FIRST RISE OF OVERTON HILLS, FRODSHAM, CHESHIRE.

lovely fresh radishes and lettuce just pulled from his market garden.

In 5th mo., 1874, the Committee recorded their feeling of indebtedness in this minute, "William Darbyshire, of Morrisbrook Farm, having for the third time entertained the children to tea, they desire to express their appreciation of his kindness."

Infectious diseases were more liable to be introduced into the school after winter than summer vacations. The Christmas holidays of 1876-7 afford a baneful illustration of this

fact. Soon after the return of the children, four cases of chicken-pox and fourteen of measles occurred, which had been brought into the school by the children. After this, a bill of health was required from parents and guardians before their children were sent back to school. This precaution was extended in 1878 to the summer vacation.

“THE NATURAL HISTORY JOURNAL.”

A new interest was awakened by the starting of an inter-school periodical entitled “The Natural History Journal.” It was conducted by the Societies in Friends’ schools. Its editors were masters at Bootham School, York, J. Edmund Clark, B.A., B.Sc., and Benjamin B. LeTall, M.A., the latter a Penketh scholar. The first number appeared on the 15th February, 1877, and the journal became a most useful publication. Thomas Little, a junior teacher at Penketh, supplied Penketh School news till he left, in 1878. His place was taken successively by the teachers Arthur A. Hilton, John Ker Simpson, and Arthur W. Foulkes. Penketh School is mentioned in the first number, and in the following one Arnold Little and Charles Frederick Jesper, two of the boys, figure as the meteorologists of the school and report “that the prevailing wind was the west and that Penketh and Lisburn were the driest schools in the matter of rainfall.”

From this journal can be gathered the number who attended the General Meeting in those halcyon days when the gathering was held on Good Friday, and Friends took advantage of the holiday to visit the school. Here is the note, though possibly it contains an over-estimate. “The General Meeting on 30th of 3rd mo., 1877 was attended by about 400 Friends, including over seventy old scholars.” Imagine the crowding at dinner time in that one dining room made to accommodate one hundred, and the providing for such a multitude over and above the school’s requirements. Three sittings-down became a positive necessity, and thus all the

spare time before the afternoon meeting was taken up. James Turner showed his consideration for old scholars of limited means by giving a free dinner to about twenty of them.

The boys all this time were fain to make a free and easy repast on their pork pies under the shelter of the hedge in a field ; and as for the girls, it never transpired where they spread out their frugal meal. Such enthusiastic gatherings have not been seen since the General Meetings were removed from Good Friday.

One of the popular customs during this Superintendency, so freely allowed to both old boys and girls, was the staying over the General Meeting night when they crowded in wherever room was to be found ; and as there was no school on the following morning, past and present girls took their usual long walk to the windmill, while there were plenty of young fellows to join with the boys in lively games on the playground till the welcome dinner bell rang.

In the forty-second report, presented to the General Meeting on Good Friday, 1877, was incorporated the report of the Cambridge Syndicate, after the examination of the school by T. J. Sanderson, M.A. It is historically valuable as the school's standard of attainment measured by an outside recognised test. The examiner says :—

The number of children is fifty boys and thirty girls.

Reading good.

Hand-writing excellent.

Spelling good in the 1st classes.

Grammar and analysis very good indeed, the teachers and taught deserve high praise.

In Girls' 1st class, analysis is not attempted.

Geography 1st and 2nd Boys, very good.

1st and 2nd Girls, fair in British Isles, but they are not able to compete with the boys.

English History : the answers were written out in good style and the knowledge is very creditable.

Girls 1st and 2nd in the same, fair.

Arithmetic, Boys 1st very good, as to methods and accuracy.

Boys 2nd much lower average of marks.

Girls' 1st class had the same papers as 1st class boys, and they were done very creditably.

Mensuration : Boys 1st Class, pretty good to poor. Disappointed that this subject did not include land surveying in an agricultural school.

Algebra, very feeble, most of the attempts were failures.

In summing up,—The course of instruction is limited, but the subjects taken up have been pursued in general, and particularly by the 1st class boys, with care and thoroughness. Three subjects might be added to the programme if time allowed, viz :—Euclid, Latin, and Elements of Science, the last to be taught orally from Huxley's "Physiography."

THE TEACHING OF MUSIC.

The subject of the teaching of music in Friends' schools began seriously to exercise the attention of the committees of every school. The old Quaker bias against the waste of time which the learning of music required persisted still in the Society of Friends. The question occupied years of great searchings of heart and animated discussions in the General Meetings of the schools. It was not until girls who would have been sent to Friends' schools if music had been taught, were sent to others where it was taught, that general meetings and committees of schools saw how inevitable such teaching must be, and how much would be lost by abstaining from it. It was only on this account that the subject was allowed to be taught, but with the stipulation that it be charged for separately from school fees.

The Penketh Committee were tenacious of the old Quaker estimate of music and the non-utility of teaching it, even though they were fully aware of the difficulty girls had on leaving school of obtaining situations as governesses without the qualification for teaching music.

On the 5th of 10th mo., 1877, the propriety of teaching music to some of the Penketh girls was first brought before the consideration of the Committee. The question

was postponed for two months for Friends to consider it. When it at length came before a committee of men and women jointly, it was unanimously decided that no facilities should be afforded for learning music, either on or off the premises. So conclusive and far-reaching was this decision, that for eight long years the subject does not appear on the minutes of Committee.

Yet during this period it was found absolutely necessary for the obtaining of situations, that several girls should receive musical instruction in Warrington.

The winter vacation of 1877-8 was again optional, sixty-five children availing themselves of it, leaving fifteen in the school. In sympathy for those who were thus debarred the cheery pleasures of home, one of the Committee was accustomed year after year to go down to the school to comfort and entertain them. Tradition says that one Christmas Eve, as he was tramping through the mile-and-a-half of deep snow from Fiddler's Ferry station, he felt needles of frozen moisture falling sharply against his face, till he said to himself, "the thermometer must be at zero"; and so he found it had been all over the district. On the following day the boys built a snow hut on their playground, into which the whole family of fifteen girls and boys, with their visitor, managed to pack themselves. Later on they made a general rush to the blazing fire in the girls' schoolroom to thaw their half frozen extremities. It will be in the remembrance of many an old scholar how this Friend, during the eleven years he was on the School Committee, used to scramble a parcel of lollipops on each side of the school on every visit, and stay after the business of Committee was over, to play games and to give an hour's recitation to the children after their supper.

Testimonies to the value of the services of teachers and officers were often gratefully given by the Committee. Two such occur in 1877. "Ann Hazeldine, who had served as laundress for ten years, now leaves on account of old age.

A gift of three guineas is awarded to her for her faithful service." It may be added that she was very much liked by the children for her kind and motherly ways, and she had a steadying influence over the younger servants. Also Florence Helen Davis, who was a scholar 1868-9, in appreciation of the manner in which she had served the school throughout her apprenticeship, received a New Year's gift of £5.

Early in 1878, the Committee accepted the proposed visit of an examiner from the Cambridge Syndicate, in accordance with the resolution of the School Conference of the Yearly Meeting:—"That it was desirable that all Schools in England, in connection with the Society of Friends, should be examined during the year." A report of this examination was printed and circulated in the Quarterly Meeting.

TRAINEES AT THE MOUNT SCHOOL, YORK.

The duty towards apprentices in providing more educational training for them than the ordinary course in vogue, increasingly occupied the attention of the Committee, and having procured from the Girls' School at The Mount, York, their terms for trainees, they agreed to send the eldest apprentice, Mary Mills, to that school for one year. The fee of £15, with washing and pocket money was guaranteed by Penketh School. The result of this first step proved so highly beneficial, that the next girls' apprentice, Alice Dilworth, and those following, were sent to The Mount School on the same terms. The apprentices on the boys' side were sent to the Flounders Institute, Ackworth; James Kershaw being the first.

FRIENDS' SCHOOLS INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS.

A movement entitled "Friends' Schools Industrial Exhibitions" was inaugurated in 1878, and energetically carried out by Frederick William Follows, a scholar both at Penketh and Ackworth. The object aimed at was to encourage the

useful employment of leisure hours, and to offer inducements to industry in subjects not included in the school curriculum. The intention was to hold annual Industrial Exhibitions of the work of Friends' Public Schools, which should include drawing, hand-writing, and joiner's work, for which prizes would be awarded. These exhibitions were held in five consecutive years from 1878, twice at Ackworth and once each at Sidcot, Penketh and Rawdon. The Penketh Committee approved of the movement, and granted two guineas in aid of the first exhibition to be held at Ackworth, in 6th mo., 1878. This was open to boys only, and Ackworth, Sidcot, Ayton, and Penketh Schools entered into competition.

The excellence of this exhibition, so far as its stimulating influence on the scholars of Penketh was concerned, is shown in the report presented to the Penketh General Meeting on the following Good Friday, relative to the display of school work on that day.

" In the drawing of the boys, we do not remember in former years to have had so much good work, in so great a variety of subjects, maps, model drawing, illumination, ornamental and plain printing, and hand-writing ; subjects that were barely noticed in former years are now represented by specimens of decided excellence. One new feature is, that many of the examples, all of which have been done since the last General Meeting, were on view at the exhibition of boys' work from Friends' Schools, held at Ackworth, in 7th mo., 1878. These specimens obtained thirteen prizes in open competition, which we mention as a mark of general merit, and as an encouragement to teachers and scholars. With the exception of a third prize to Charles E. Fessant, Frederic Walter Roberts and Charles Frederick Jesper gained all the prizes for Penketh. The girls' drawing, so little attended to aforetime, is now up to the standard in freehand."

Referring to this exhibition, the " Natural History Journal " of June, 1878, says of Penketh, " Frederic W. Roberts excelled

in ornamental penmanship, plain and business hand-writing, figures and label-printing. Penketh stood high in freehand drawing."

The improvement in drawing on the girls' side was very much owing to the oversight and interest given by Jane Guy Braithwaite, the governess, and to her endeavours to encourage an industrious spirit among the girls in leisure time pursuits. Sewing in particular became a speciality that always carried away the Bronze Medal, and the chief prizes at the Industrial Exhibition.

Matthew King Clark, the first-class master for six years, whilst noted for his diligence in school lessons, was very instrumental in raising the standard of leisure time work, by the compelling influence he exercised in getting boys to draw and print on holiday afternoons, which many of his pupils have gratefully remembered.

The taste for art was also encouraged by a member of the Committee, not only by collecting money for annual prizes, but in drawing specimens of maps, illumination and hand-writing for the purpose of being copied by the boys and girls. Many of the examples of these and the copies from them hung for years in the schoolrooms.

In 1879, the second exhibition—open to both boys and girls—was held at Ackworth School, at the time of the great Centenary Celebration, when the productions of the schools were on view for three days to the 1,600 people who attended the gathering. The success of Penketh School was much greater than in the former year, to the extent of thirty prizes and six certificates of merit. More prizes still were gained at the 1880 exhibition at Sidcot School, viz., fifty-six prizes and thirteen certificates. But it was at the Penketh exhibition in 1881, held at Warrington, with the Mayor of the Borough and its Member of Parliament as patrons, that Penketh School excelled itself by obtaining a total of £15 8s. in prizes.

In needlework, the girls gained £7 18s. out of the total of £11 16s. 6d., won by the seven schools. In each of the four years the Bronze Medal for Needlework was awarded to Penketh; in 1879, to Elizabeth Bragg; 1880, to Alice Maria Burton; 1881, to Beatrice Hearn, and 1882, to Frances Morrell Williams, an extra complimentary medal was also given to Margaret Cragg. Penketh gained the highest amount of prizes in drawing, maps and penmanship. Out of the grand total of seventy-six prizes, Penketh secured fifty-seven; and nineteen out of the fifty-nine certificates.

Yet in the large display of workshop products, Penketh showed feeble power, only three second prizes to Thomas Carline, Thomas Wright, and William Yelland, for a Pembroke table, step ladder, and clothes-horse respectively, and the only prize, though it was but a third, for the best kite. Surely this latter might be called a minor triumph, when the ancient glories of the Ackworth kites are brought to remembrance, in the days when Ralph Dixon flew his never-to-be-forgotten "Condor of the Andes."

In the Natural History section of the exhibition, not one of the thirty-six prizes offered fell to any Penketh girl or boy. In the four subjects for essays, Madeline Ethel Haworth, saved Penketh School from a total blank, by a second prize for her "Recollections of a Country Ramble"; and the flat blighted district of Penketh raised no inspiration to compete for "the best poem."

At the close of 1878, the Corporation of Warrington granted the use of their infectious diseases hospital to Penketh School, on payment of an annual maintenance charge of one guinea, and a further sum of one guinea for each patient sent to the hospital, and the usual charges for disinfecting; this met with the approval of the Committee, and a year's subscription was at once paid. Yet such was the healthy state of the school that the use of this hospital was not required for many years.

The year 1879 was ushered in by the receipt of two legacies ; one of £50 from John Thwaite of Rochdale, " to carry on the benevolent designs of the charitable institution," and the other of £100 from Mary Martindale, of Wilmslow.

In the early part of the same year, Florence Helen Davis, who had been a scholar, apprentice and mistress, resigned her post. The Committee " accepted with regret the loss of so valuable a teacher and disciplinarian, and expressed a hope that her future services would be as highly appreciated by others as they had been by the friends of Penketh School."

Florence H. Davis had a most successful career as first-class mistress at Ackworth School, and married Joseph Neale, B.A., a master in that School.

DECORATION OF SCHOOLROOMS WITH PICTURES.

The beginning of an entirely new movement for decorating the bare walls of schoolrooms, and one which eventually became an object for the surplus funds of Old Scholars' Associations, occurs in two minutes of 1878-9, when the Penketh Committee were pleased to accept thirteen large water-colour drawings of her own painting, which Mary Hodgson, of Manchester, had offered to the school. The subjects were—" Hardrow Scar," " Thornton Force and Weathercote Cave Waterfalls," " The Strid," " Newton-in-Bowland School," " Calf Cop Meeting House," " Ingleborough," " The Swale at Richmond," and others, all of Yorkshire scenery.

A charming touch of foreign element was introduced into the school in 1880 by the Committee complying with the Superintendent's request to have a Swiss girl—Emma Röeder—from Geneva, to be a companion to his daughters, and to join the school classes. Not only were French and English mutually interchanged, but the whole school benefited by having among them a living example of ease, sweetness and grace.

At the close of 1880, an advance was made in recognising the equality of men and women, by the Men's Committee asking the Women's Committee to unite with them in their deliberations.

THE FIRST MIXED TEACHING.

The inquiry into the subject of teaching boys and girls in the same class, for which a committee was appointed so far back as 1862, with apparently no result, seemed to be entirely forgotten. But in April, 1881, the idea came into James Turner's mind that he could, with mixed teaching, so arrange the staff, that the children would come more or less under senior teachers each day, and that they would further come under masters or mistresses who were specialists in some particular subject. Besides, the association of boys and girls would have a stimulating effect on both. These views were placed before the Committee for its consideration, and they thought it advantageous to introduce the system.

The programme of arrangements brought before the Committee on the 5th of 6th mo., 1881, was approved and adopted; and it thus became an object lesson which several Friends' Schools have followed with satisfactory results.

The popularity of the school during this administration, is shown by the wonderful increase in the number of scholars year by year. Commencing with fifty-seven in 1870, it rose to seventy-three in 1873, to eighty-eight in 1878, to ninety-two in 1881, till the Committee became alarmed as to where all could be housed. This led to the passing of a minute—"that the school should be considered full when there were ninety children." Nevertheless, on the 3rd of 2nd mo., 1882, the climax was reached when there were fifty-four boys and forty girls, a total of ninety-four, which stands unrivalled in the annals of the school.

There was no difficulty, at such a time of prosperity, in raising the highest payment of those unconnected with the Society of Friends to £28 for all future applicants.

Athletic sports began to take an organised form under the head of contests. The first recorded* was that inaugurated on 1st April, 1881, by Christopher Bradshaw, Henry H. Beakbane and Joseph S. Hodgson, members of the School Committee, who awarded prizes to the first three boys in each of the six events.

The first prizes were won by

William Alletson	..	Senior 100 yards.
Sam Williams	..	Junior 100 yards.
Thomas Turner	..	High jump.
J. Herbert Jesper	..	Stand long jump.
Thomas Turner	..	Running long jump.
John Routledge	..	Hop, skip, and jump.

This first contest was very creditable, and was witnessed by members of the Committee, teachers and scholars.

The girls had also a skipping contest on the floor of their playroom, which was entirely confined to "doubling." The winners were Julia Mabel Barrow, Florence Williams, Mary Eccleston and Edith Mary Kilner.

In August, 1881, swimming races were first put on record† though one member of the Committee, who was a swimmer, inaugurated swimming contests so early as 1874, and carried them on annually, and awarded prizes. In the first one noticed, William F. Yelland won the first prize in all the three events of fast swimming, diving, and ornamental varieties. Between this and the girls' contest, the master of ceremonies gave one of his usual performances, showing many styles of swimming. The first prizes for the girls were shared by Julia Mabel Barrow and Annie Isabel Turner, for the three events of one length breast stroke, back stroke, and plunge.

In the second annual sports, May, 1882, Richard Routledge, of Penketh, won the first prize in senior 100 yards, long jump, throw and kick; Wm. J. Wilcockson, first for high jump; and John Edgar Smith, first for junior 100 yards.‡

* "Natural History Journal," May 15th, 1881.

† "Natural History Journal," October 15th, 1881.

‡ "Natural History Journal," 15th June, 1882.

An extract from a notice in the "British Friend" of 5th mo. 1st, 1882, is of sufficient value to be inserted here. "The General Meeting on Good Friday was fine and sunny throughout, 300 visitors were present, 100 of whom were old Penketh scholars. The new plan of teaching boys and girls together, which has been in operation since 5th mo. last, was considered quite successful, and bore evidence of good result."

The report showed the value of the buildings and twenty acres of land to be £6,949. The average cost per child had been £23 8s. 9d. An outlay of £389 on improvements had left a balance in hand of £1 8s. 2d. Fifty boys and forty-three girls were in the school, twenty-six of them unconnected with Friends. The total number admitted since 1834 was 1,003. The examination was in four mixed classes, and all the school together in Scripture. High commendation was bestowed on the able and devoted efforts of the Superintendent and teachers in helping forward the work of leisure hours for the Friends' School Industrial Exhibitions, in which Penketh School stood so creditably."

In the same journal in 1883* are remarks with regard to the increasing number in the school of those who had no claim on the original foundation—thirty-one of the ninety-three being unconnected with Friends. It says: "The introduction of this class, whilst materially aiding the funds of the school, has been found by the Superintendent and teachers an advantage in other respects, as the payment of a school fee in excess of the average cost, secures the admission of children who have had the benefit of somewhat superior previous moral and intellectual training."

The first notice in the "Natural History Journal" of a football match at Penketh, was that which took place at the general meeting of 1883. It was between the school and the visitors. Frederick Wareing, one of the boys, captained the school team, and John Altham Thistlethwaite, of Bradford,

* British Friend, 4th mo. 2, 1883.

the visitors. The latter were very strong, for they played thirteen and the game was fast. However, William Thistlethwaite, one of the masters, kicked the first goal, and the visitors retaliated with one also.

This Association game was followed by a "Rugby" in which Wm. Thistlethwaite secured four tries, and he and Charles Crosland scored the two goals for the school against nil.

THE YEARLY EXCURSIONS.

The summer excursion was an annual open air festivity throughout this superintendency. The earlier ones were by rail to Bollington, and thence to Dunham Park, or to Halewood station for Hale, or to Weston Point and Halton Castle; but the favourite of all was to the old sea-coast cliffs of Overton Hills, above Frodsham. To these the boys and girls rode in carts hired from the haymaking farmers. The small boys were sent off an hour before the rest, in a cart drawn by "Bob," who, having been over-ridden in his young days, had become broken-winded, and was therefore allowed to have periodical rests to recover himself. About nine o'clock the rank and file jaunted along—girls first—through the narrow old coaching streets of Warrington, over the bridge, and along the Roman Causeway of Wilderspool through Daresby, the high road to Chester, till the cavalcade pulled up at the "Bear's Paw" in Frodsham, where the ascent of the hills began. The donkey boys were wary enough to reduce the length of their penny rides as the prospect of demand increased.

Lunch was taken on the hill side, in the shape of meat pies and large fruit pasties, and a boy was seen in charge of a big stone bottle of milk for the benefit of all. These excursions were singularly favoured by fine weather, which added to the delight of the moorland hills. Tea was spread out in the orchard at the "Bear's Paw," and the children jogged back again singing songs as gaily as on the first setting out.



PENKETH SCHOOL AT THE JUBILEE, 1884.



The general health of the school from the first had been remarkably good, and had ever been a cause for thankfulness. However, during the last three months of 1882 a serious outbreak of scarlet fever occurred. Two tents were borrowed from the infectious diseases hospital at Warrington, and erected in the field on the way to the swimming bath. These tents were of double canvas, and the windows, being of the same material, could be easily closed during passing storms. In the evenings they were lighted with gas. At night the porch doorway was laced up on the outside, and the inmates were left snugly housed. As the boys affected were so few, they were isolated at the top of the house, leaving the tents for the use of the girls, one to live in and the other to play in.

If, perchance, a visitor wished to speak to one of the girls, he had to stand at a safe distance from the doorway, and call lustily to her, while she, unseen, replied in fainter tones from within. Sympathising friends from a distance deposited parcels of fruit and toffy at the entrance, which Rebecca, the nurse duly took inside.

These dwellers in tents enjoyed their cosy life very much when convalescent. Paper-backed books were given them, which were afterwards burned. One girl read aloud, while the others were employed in crocheting antimaccassars in what they were pleased to call "The Fever Pattern." In the daytime they played their own gentle games, and the evenings were whiled away with snatches of song.

By the 12th of 1st mo., 1883, the usual routine of the school was in full operation. Four of the patients who had been sent home for change of air, had returned, but one stayed away altogether.

The first record of an essay meeting in "The Natural History Journal" on March 9th, 1883, bore some lingering traces of the visitation of fever, in Lillie Wood's racy notice of the period in her essay entitled "Tent Life."

A donation of £2 was handed to each of the women

servants, for their extra duty so cheerfully given, and the thanks of the Committee were sent to the Warrington Corporation, for the valuable loan of the hospital tents. The cost of this fever visitation to the school was over £100, which the Committee were able to pay out of the year's surplus income.

There being no sufficient accommodation if another such outbreak should occur, it was deemed expedient to erect a sanatorium detached from the school. Such a building was erected at a cost of about £500, near the north-west corner of the field adjoining Stocks Lane, and facing the high road. The plaster tablet on the front of the house bore the simple legend "Penketh School Nurseries," which, by the passing countryman, was oft-times supposed to mean "Penketh School Nursery Gardens."

The first matron, in the modern acceptance of the term was Susan Baillie, who was engaged 9th mo., 1883, and the office became from that time a permanent one.

Joseph Goulden, who was first hired as farm servant in 1853, and who filled the positions of farmer, houseman, and gardener for thirty years, at length fell ill, and his sickness was unto death. The Committee expressed their sympathy for him by paying his wages in full during his illness, in consideration of his long and faithful service. He died on the 24th of 8th mo., 1883. He will be remembered by those who knew him, as a pattern of humility and industry.

PENKETH SCHOOL JUBILEE, 1884.

The Jubilee of Penketh School was drawing near, and great enthusiasm was aroused among old scholars anxious to celebrate it with becoming honour.

The General Meeting of 1882 gave the Jubilee celebration its official sanction. The report of the day's proceedings

said : " It is intended to celebrate the Jubilee of the school in 1884 :—Christopher Bradshaw, Frederick W. Follows, Robert Bragg, George Sykes, John Harrison, Joseph Wm. Glaister, Joseph Spence Hodgson, and Sarah R. Albright are appointed a committee, with power to add to their number ; with Charles John Holmes as president and James Turner, secretary. These are to take such steps as may be thought necessary and to report to our next meeting."

This Committee added the names of Samuel Whalley Davies, Joseph Fisher O'Brien, Jonathan Walker, and Benjamin B. Wilson, and appointed Joseph Nodal their Treasurer. Twelve of this Committee were old Penketh scholars. Their first effort was to issue broadcast the following circular :

PENKETH SCHOOL JUBILEE.

To be held on Whit-Monday, the 2nd of June, 1884.

After enumerating the names of the Committee, it proceeds :

" This Committee has decided that a history of the school be written by James Turner, the Superintendent, to which is to be appended a list of scholars, an account of the Jubilee celebration, and the names of the old scholars present on the occasion ; the book to be illustrated if possible with views of the school.

" To extend the usefulness of this establishment is a matter of great importance. The school, which forms a temporary home for ninety girls and boys, is felt to be more than ever needed on account of its great breadth of teaching, its social and family influence, and guarded religious training. We therefore think this a fitting occasion for old scholars and friends to testify their appreciation of the school, by helping to increase the comfort and convenience of the Institution.

" On the site of the present boys' schoolroom of one storey, which has been found inadequate and inconvenient, it is proposed to erect a two-storey building, to contain a lecture-room and schoolrooms, classroom and lavatory. The new

wing is to be considered a memorial of the Jubilee. The sum required is £750. The school committee cordially support and approve of the scheme.

“ Pupils now in the school will contribute articles of needle-work, drawings, and workshop products done in leisure time, from the sale of which they expect £50 will be realised.”

The jubilee celebration was held on Whit-Monday, the 2nd of 6th mo., 1884, and passed off with great enthusiasm.

The attendance was estimated at 400, of whom 105 were Penketh Old Scholars, forming the largest recorded gathering in the history of the school. The proceedings commenced with a Meeting for Worship at ten o'clock ; this was followed at a quarter to eleven by the great Jubilee Meeting, over which William Edward Turner, of Liverpool, presided, though he could not claim to be a Penketh scholar. Charles John Holmes, James Turner, Joseph Nodal, Frederick W. Follows, Joseph S. Hodgson, and Joseph Fisher O'Brien took part in the proceedings. Dinner and tea took their turn in a tent in the field, while two refreshment stalls flourished throughout the day.

Joseph S. Hodgson gave a swimming performance in the plunge bath in the afternoon, at a charge which enriched the funds of the Boys' Cricket Club. Benjamin B. Wilson, an old scholar, took a photograph of this performer seated on the brick pillar in the centre of the bath with a background of spectators. It was the first of a long series of bath pictures preserved in the Penketh Photographic Record. Athletic sports went on during the afternoon. A curiosity shop in one of the boys' classrooms, with its enigmatical object pictures, induced many a one to part with threepence at the entrance.

The bazaar for the sale of work of all kinds, fanciful and useful, that the children had laboured at so enthusiastically during the past year, was crowned with success, and fully realised the expectation of clearing £50. This, with the handsome gifts from the headmaster and teachers of £35 10s., and

special articles from old scholars and friends, made the total up to £100, as the school's generous contribution.

At seven o'clock, the evening entertainment came on, unique in its way, for the scenes were enacted with some little show of costume, which at that day was an innovation, that did not meet with unqualified approval.

The principal item was the trial scene from "The Merchant of Venice," the characters being taken entirely by school-girls: Edith Turner as the Duke; Gertrude Thistlethwaite, Shylock; Mary Williams, Portia; Amy Nodal, Antonio; Emma Hill, Bassanio; and Florence Williams as Gratiano. Memory still brings back the acclamation in the Bard's own words: "It was excellently well done."

Six boys came forward, to counterbalance the brilliant efforts of the girls, by a capital exposition of "Uncle Grumpus," personated by Vivian and Walter Hilton, Frederick Oddie, Arthur Wareing, Thomas H. Coning, and Arthur Davies; who gave evidence of the careful training by the first-class master, Arthur Wood Foulkes. Contributions in song were given by Madeline Ethel Haworth, Edith Mary Kilner, and Gertrude Thistlethwaite, besides which Annie Isabel, Edith and Samuel Evens Turner, Edith Mary Kilner, and Harry Mercer added to the delights of the evening by solos and duets on the pianoforte, and Arthur Wood Foulkes recited the story "In the Signal Box."

Circulars asking for donations towards erecting the Memorial Jubilee Building brought promises of £572. Cheshire Monthly Meeting presented £50. The plans of Joseph Nodal, architect of Manchester, a Penketh scholar, for the construction of the building, bore an estimate of £750. However much the Jubilee Committee desired to raise such a sum, all their efforts failed to realise it. With great regret, they asked the School Committee to accept the £567 12s. 8d. which they had been able to gather, with the expression of their sincere hope that the Committee would carry the work to completion.

The following statement of the Jubilee Memorial is taken from the fiftieth Report of the school, for 1885 :—

	£	s.	d.
Foundations for schoolroom done by the School Committee	84	0	0
Completed buildings consisting of three class rooms : Master's Room, Lecture Hall and Museum ..	850	0	0
	934	0	0
Towards which the Jubilee Committee contributed ..	567	0	0
Leaving a deficiency of	£367	0	0

The School Committee gave the Jubilee Committee the credit of using their best endeavours, wherefore to discharge the bill they at once borrowed the money, thus liberating the Jubilee Committee from their responsibility.

The original plans of Joseph Nodal showed a fine elevation, relieved by a noble projecting centre gable. This, however, was most unfortunately rejected by the School Committee as being far too grand, and out of keeping with the old frontage of the centre building. The architect was commissioned to modify his design, with the result that a plain factory-like structure was put up, which looked unsightly from the passing trains on the railway. Happily, as years have gone by, this bare surface of brick has been overgrown with ivy.

The first hopes of the Jubilee Committee to possess a history of the school were doomed to early disappointment ; so many cross winds and currents set in during the next year that all these good intentions were swept away.

The Jubilee was also considered a most appropriate time to inaugurate an Old Scholars' Association for Penketh. Frederick William Follows, of Manchester, scholar 1847-8, called a meeting at the school for the purpose, by circular, at which he was successful in enlisting fifty-nine members. But at the following General Meeting the interest had so far died away that the movement was abandoned.

Charles John Holmes tendered his resignation as secretary of the school in 6th mo., 1884.

The Committee, in accepting it, expressed their regret at losing his valuable services, which had extended over the previous twenty-five years. He still retained the office of Treasurer, for he was loth to entirely sever his connection with the school he loved so well.

Charles Barnard, of Liscard, Cheshire, formerly Superintendent of Rawdon School, was appointed Secretary in his place.

Ere the year 1884 had closed, the subject of teaching music in the school, which had lain dormant since 1877, again became the theme of considerable discussion, but once more the Committee did not see their way to sanction its introduction.

This period of sixteen and a half years was the most prosperous in the school's history, as may be inferred from the increased value of the estate.

The value of the Estate in 1885 was	£7,225
" " " in 1869	3,974
Increase	<u>£3,251</u>

An estimated sum of £3,575 had been paid out for repairs and improvements. Every year the balance of the school current account of income and expenditure was in favour of the School, the aggregate of such balances being £1,066.

The Quarterly Meeting's Subscriptions amounted to ..	£2,298
A Special Subscription	172
The Donations to current account amounted to ..	3,180
The special donations amounted to	774
(which included £560 from the Jubilee Committee)	
From the Ditton and Frandley Estates	60
	<u>£6,484</u>

At the end of 1884 there were 53 boys and 24 girls in the School.
In the School 31st 12mo., 1885. 42 24 ..

This longest term of Superintendency at length drew to its close. James and Hannah Turner sent in their letter of resignation on the 20th, 4th mo. (April), 1885, and finally handed over the school on the 5th January, 1886.

James Turner on leaving Penketh took a farm at Hafod Wen, Minerva, near Wrexham, and was placed in the position of a Guardian of the Poor. On the institution of the County Councils in 1889, he was one of the sixteen aldermen selected for the County of Denbighshire, and became a member of the Standing Joint Committee of twelve, together with twelve county magistrates, who had the control of the police management. On the lease of the farm expiring in 1891, the claims of his family induced him to reside in Manchester.

James Turner's wife, Hannah Turner, died on the 1st of 11th mo., 1906, in her seventy-sixth year, and was buried in the secluded rural graveyard at Penketh, where she lies by the side of her father and mother, Samuel and Anne Evens, her sister, Anne Drewry Evens, and her eldest son. She had been connected with the school for thirty-eight years; as a teacher during her father's two administrations, and as Mistress of the Family during her husband's Superintendency. Hannah Evens Turner was possessed of many accomplishments; an excellent teacher in her father's time, and well versed in French and German; an expert in drawing, painting, and fancy work: a lover of botany, and her hand-writing was admirable.

She was retiring in disposition, though ever ready, in her responsible position as Mistress of the Family, to spend herself for the benefit of those under her charge.



JOSEPH THOMAS GUMERSALL.

PENKETH UNDER
JOSEPH THOMAS GUMERSALL,
1886-1892.

JOSEPH THOMAS GUMERSALL, of Lisburn School, as Superintendent, and his wife, Louisa Gumersall, *née* Linney, as Mistress of the Family, took up their respective duties on the 8th of 1st mo., 1886.

J. T. Gumersall was born in 1858. He went as a scholar to Ayton Friends' School in 1867, and continued there as an apprentice and master. He entered the Flounders Institute at Ackworth in 1874, and from thence he matriculated at the London University.

In 1880 he was an assistant master in John Sharp's School at Stoke Newington, and two years later became senior master in the Ulster Provincial School at Lisburn, Ireland.

He married Louisa Linney, of Pontefract, in 1883.

The number of boys and girls collectively that returned after the Christmas vacation of 1885-6, to welcome the new Heads of the School, amounted only to twenty-nine; but in four months it had increased to thirty-three boys and twenty girls, and before the close of the year, there were thirty-seven boys and twenty-two girls, of whom twelve were members of the Society of Friends, twenty-four in connection, and twenty-three of no connection whatever.

The members of the staff were John Ker Simpson, master; Arthur Ascroft Hilton, apprentice; Jane Guy Braithwaite,

governess; Elizabeth Bragg, Madeline Ethel Haworth (a trainee at the Mount, York), and Edith Mary Kilner, apprentices.

Before the end of the first year, the old "knife box" beds, in the big bedroom, in which the boys slept so cosily, were discarded, without one being kept for a memorial, as are two of the straw mattressed Tudor beds at Winchester School. "One of an older generation," writing his reminiscences in the *Penketh Past and Present* of 1893 says, with quiet humour, "Where are the old 'knife box' bedsteads, the ancient bottoms of which the urchins of former days would remove, all save one single supporting cross-piece, frailly tied by threads which broke when the occupant, late and tired, threw himself into the bed, and vanished headlong floorwards, amid great chaos of bedclothes, and splutters of laughter, which did not come from him?"

Through the instrumentality of Christopher Bradshaw, an old scholar, twelve desks, with forms, were placed in the new lecture hall. Iron bedsteads were provided for the boys' side by Friends in Manchester, and later on Samuel J. Redfern took the responsibility of providing fifteen beds for the girls' side.

Arthur A. Hilton, the boys' apprentice, was sent for one year, 1886-7, to the Flounders Institute, Ackworth; the Committee paying the fee of seven guineas then required.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR GOOD FRIDAY.

The proposals of Hardshaw East and West Monthly Meetings for the management of the school were adopted. The business part of the General Meeting was to be conducted on Good Friday as before, but no examination was to be held excepting in Scripture; the remainder was to be transferred to the month of June, when a report was to be sent to the said Monthly Meetings. The Committee of Management was to consist of twelve men and six women as hitherto, from which two and one respectively were to retire by rotation each year.

Later on, a rule was made that children were not to be absent for a night, from the school, between the holidays.

In 1887 and the following year, a good cinder road was made through the field close to the back of the boys' shed, at the top of which a footpath led to the plunge bath; the new way continued past the outhouses at the back of the school, and turning at the cottages, joined the high road, near the sanatorium.

This was almost in the same track as the ancient road, which was diverted in 1869, to a straight course leading from the railway bridge in Stocks Lane, to the high road. Hedges were replanted and dead timber felled.

The sanatorium was re-arranged and furnished, and a permanent tenant put in charge. The garden paths were relaid and borderings put round to keep the soil in place; the shrubs in front of the school were set back, the broadened walk was re-gravelled, and shrubs were planted in the corner bed by the girls' playground. New hot water pipes were laid in the house, and the lecture hall and museum heated effectively.

In the spring of 1887, the school farm of 17½ acres was let to William Taylor, of Brow Farm, Great Sankey, for £50 per annum; this the Committee considered would be an advantage to the finances, and a relief to the headmaster.

One acre and a half, near the school premises, was reserved for a cricket field.

Early in the same year, the attendance of the Penketh children at the Quarterly Meeting was brought before the notice of that meeting by a letter from the Headmaster of Penketh School, from which the following is extracted: "We have had a request from some quarters for the school children to attend the Quarterly Meeting when held in Manchester and Liverpool, but we do not think it worth while to bring them to the Meeting for Worship only. We wish to know if the Quarterly Meeting would sanction their attending the joint conference even though some might not be members of our Society. Some of

us feel that if Penketh School is to become a means of bringing young people within our borders, those at school must see something more of the life of our Society than they get at the school itself."

The Quarterly Meeting cordially acceded to the request, and the liberty was extended to the teachers who were not members.

The school was about to lose its oldest teacher ; one who had faithfully watched over the girls' side for fifteen years. In March, 1887, the Women's Committee entered the following minute on the retirement of Jane Guy Braithwaite as governess, accompanied with a present of ten pounds. " In parting with our friend, the Committee wish to express their appreciation of the faithful and conscientious services extending over many years, and they believe she will be remembered with love and esteem by those who have been under her care. The Committee will retain a Christian interest in J. G. Braithwaite's future welfare, and a pleasant remembrance of her cordiality and friendliness during her residence in Penketh."

After J. G. Braithwaite had lived some years in London, she retired to the early Quaker Colony of Airton, situate in the mountain limestone district of Craven, in Yorkshire, on the way from Skipton to the scars of Malham and Gordale.

General Meetings had been held from time immemorial on Good Friday, for it was a day of leisure, and the variable weather at that season of the year did not tempt people to go far afield. Penketh was therefore a most convenient and happy place to spend the day, even when there was only the one railway at Fiddler's Ferry Station, with its extreme scarcity of Sunday trains. For several years it was customary for Manchester Friends to ride down in an omnibus along the great highway. This was given up when the Cheshire Lines Committee opened a station at Sankey, in 1873.

The Penketh School Staff found by experience that when the children had been "grinding hard" for an examination held so

early as Good Friday, their energies relaxed for the remainder of the term till the June vacation. To obviate this, it was decided in 1888 to transfer the General Meeting and Examination to Whit-Monday. Old Scholars were assured they would find an equal welcome on this newly-appointed day, and the weather would be more genial. The result was disappointing as regards the attendance of old scholars, who were not nearly so much at liberty as on Good Friday. Few besides the Committee of the School and elderly Friends of some leisure were present, and the examination was dispiriting to the scholars, after so much time had been spent in preparing for it.

THE INTRODUCTION OF MUSIC TEACHING.

The demand for the teaching of music was becoming too urgent to be any longer shelved. Girls intending to go out as governesses were mostly required to be able to teach music, and it became increasingly difficult to obtain a situation without that qualification. This question was first mooted at Penketh in 1877, when the voice was against the teaching, either on or off the premises. Again it came up in 1886, the first year of this Superintendency, and was again deferred; eight months later an attempt to bring the matter before the General Meeting failed in its purpose. One girl had actually been admitted in June 1887 at £28, conditionally on being allowed to learn music—and leave was granted in this case on payment of cost. Other Friends' Schools had had the subject under consideration, and Saffron Walden School had been the pioneer in introducing it in 1880.*

However, on the 12th August, 1887, at the instigation of many parents, the Committee of Penketh School agreed to the introduction of music teaching, and advanced £25 for the purchase of a piano, which sum was to be repaid by fees charged for the teaching. Two more instruments were soon added.

* In October, 1880, the girls' teachers at Ackworth were allowed to practise music at their own expense and in their own time. In 1883, the girls were permitted to learn music—the whole expenses and income to be kept separate from the school accounts and a fee charged to each student to cover the full cost.

A music teacher, Alfred R. Sutton, son of the then Mayor of Warrington, was engaged at the rate of four guineas per annum for each pupil. The old teachers' room, on the girls' side, was fitted up as a music room as well as a sitting room for the older girls.

Music was taught at first to girls only. They were prepared for the Trinity College Examinations held in Liverpool ; but as musical talent was slow in developing, and as no one passed the test of the examination, the music master resigned his charge in 1890. The Rev. Edward Moore, a Baptist Minister from Warrington, next received the appointment. He was more successful as a teacher, though not so brilliant an executant as his predecessor. In 1890 after seven applications had been received for boys to learn music, permission was granted, at a charge of five guineas each, the same as then paid by the girls. It will create no surprise to hear that the teaching of the violin was introduced soon afterwards.

Pupils now worked for the Associated Board Examinations. But the musical ear had been suffered to remain untrained for generations among Friends, and the young pianists failed in accomplishing any great success. The music master strove to stir up some interest, by giving lectures (1892-3) on the great composers, and solos and quartettes were rendered by professionals. Visitors from the village, to the number of fifty at times, came by invitation to these concerts.

The school had been gradually growing in popularity. The numbers had risen from sixty in 1886 to ninety in 1890. This latter number was divided into sixty-one boys, and twenty-nine girls, of whom sixteen were members of the Society of Friends, twenty-five connected, and forty-nine entirely unconnected. It was part of the policy of this period to issue notices in the local press of the examinations and exhibitions, and thus make the school widely known in the district, with the hope of inducing those outside the Society's borders to send their children ; their extra payments helped the funds of

the school, and they received in return the advantage of a Quaker training which would influence their whole future lives.

The examinations by the Cambridge Syndicate had proved too expensive for the advantage gained. The Committee asked Fielden Thorp, B.A., formerly Headmaster of Bootham Friends' School, York, to examine the Penketh children in the summer of the years 1888 and 1889. His delightfully clear



BOLD HALL, THREE MILES FROM PENKETH.

style and genial manner made these visits most encouraging and useful. The school had thus the advantage of a cultured and experienced mind from outside coming in with broad views on scholastic matters. The Examiner regarded with much satisfaction the combined teaching of the girls and boys.

The Fifty-fifth Report of the School, in 1888, stated that the capital sum of Thomas Richardson's fund was £700, and produced a dividend of £35 per annum. This extra money has been of great benefit to all the schools that are fortunate in possessing it, since it provides means for defraying the cost of lectures and apparatus, or any special requisites that do not come within

the ordinary working expenses. The Master's Fund, left by James Cropper to supplement the headmaster's salary, was then a £250 investment.

The stream of legacies, which had kept flowing in from the year 1846, for forty-one years, till it reached an aggregate of £1,539, on the reception of one of £50 from Elizabeth Sarah Ford, of Yelland, in 1887, unaccountably dried up for the next fifteen years.

OLD SCHOLARS' ASSOCIATIONS.

The Old Scholars' Association Movement, having for its main object the watchful care of those who had been educated in Friends' Schools, and begun the battle of life, coupled with a tender regard for those within school bounds, has been supported by all the recognised public schools in the Society of Friends.

Ackworth School made the initial step in this direction when, during the time of the Yearly Assembly on the 27th of 5th mo., 1814, a meeting, held in the back chamber of Gracechurch Street Meeting House, London, was attended by fifty-four old Ackworth scholars and Robert Whitaker, the Superintendent of the School. Here the "Ackworth School Association" was formed, for the purpose of appealing to the liberality and gratitude of everyone who had received an Ackworth education, to still further extend the usefulness of the Institution, from which they had derived such essential advantage. Agents were appointed in each Quarterly Meeting, for the purpose of uniting Ackworth scholars throughout the country, by collecting subscriptions for the benefit of the school, such subscriptions to be received only from those who had been educated at Ackworth; and every annual subscriber was entitled to become a member of the Association. Five Reports were issued from 1815 to 1819 and the total net amount handed to the Treasurer of Ackworth School was £630.

With great reluctance, this Society was dissolved in 1819, in compliance with the prevailing sentiment of country collectors that the usual Monthly Meeting collections were the only ones necessary.

This early endeavour by the father of Old Scholars' Associations is carried into effect by the present day Association, by its watchful care of the scholars, when they have "left the school," whilst having regard to the interests of those in the school.

John Gumersall Armfield (a Croydon Scholar) felt drawn, in the year 1869, to invite some of his schoolfellows to meet with him under a religious concern. After many years this desire enlarged and gradually developed into an Association of Croydon and Saffron Walden Old Scholars, which published its first annual report in the year 1894, on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the first assembly.

HISTORY OF THE PENKETH OLD SCHOLARS' ASSOCIATION, 1884-1906.

The Penketh Old Scholars' Association in the year 1889 began to ally itself with the history and working of the School. It dates its origin from the Jubilee Celebration of the School on the 2nd of 6th mo., 1884, when Frederick William Follows, scholar 1847-8, called the Old Scholars together, and laid before them the proposition to form an Old Scholars' Association, in order to promote not only a living interest in the social and spiritual welfare of every girl and boy, whilst in the school, but also to keep alive kindly memories of the school amongst those who had left it behind for the battle of life. The company then assembled expressed their determination "to do all in their power to advance the prosperity, efficiency, and usefulness of the school, and so far as practicable, to maintain friendly and helpful relations with old scholars after leaving school." This was the high aim.

and endeavour with which the Association was inaugurated. F. W. Follows was appointed both Treasurer and Secretary, and he enrolled on that day fifty-nine members, at the minimum subscription of one shilling each.

At the General Meeting, on Good Friday in the following year, 1885, after a crowded day of business and examination, the efforts of the Secretary to secure a gathering of old scholars were entirely fruitless, though a circular had been sent round in due order. Again in 1886, not succeeding in awakening any interest, he spent the £4 9s. 9d., which was in hand from two years' subscriptions, in the purchase of books for the school library.

After the association had been lying dormant for four years, the new Superintendent, Joseph T. Gumersall, urged that it should be stirred up to some fruitful work. A circular was sent out broadcast calling old scholars to the General Meeting on Whit Monday, 1889. Twenty-four responded to the summons. They passed a resolution asking the General Meeting, now that the Assembly had been transferred to Whit Monday, to allow the old General Meeting day, Good Friday, to be wholly devoted to the interests of the Old Scholars, and that it should be known as "The Old Scholars' Day." To this the General Meeting cordially agreed.

On Good Friday, 1890, sixty-five assembled at the Annual Old Scholars' Meeting at the School at 3 p.m. Christopher Bradshaw (scholar 1850-2) was elected the first president; Samuel Whalley Davies (scholar 1836-40) Treasurer; and Frederick William Follows (scholar 1847-8) the Hon. Secretary. The minimum subscription was fixed at half-a-crown. All scholars, on leaving the school, were to be registered as free members for the first year.

A chronicle of the current school year was read by Frederick W. Robinson, the master on duty, and the Association was so far resuscitated that it was able to issue the first Annual Report of its proceedings.

The School Committee recorded on minute in 4th mo., 1890: "We are glad to hear that the meeting of old scholars and friends on Good Friday was an entire success, and that the Old Scholars' Association is reviving. That sixty-five members were present, and that arrangements were made for a more efficient supervision of pupils after they have left Penketh School."

At the annual meeting of 1892, J. S. Hodgson was appointed organising secretary. A complete list of scholars from 1834 was again advocated, and a manuscript copy of the official list, written out by F. W. Robinson and J. E. Smith, teachers, was placed upon the table. However, the printing of this list was postponed for lack of funds. Edgar G. Theobald, B.A., wrote and read the third school chronicle.

On Good Friday, 1893, with Albert Pollard, B.A., as headmaster of the school, the members of the Association numbered 192. A re-union of old scholars had been held in the preceding February at the Friends' Institute, Manchester, when the President, Christopher Bradshaw, welcomed fifty to tea, and an enjoyable evening was spent.

At the annual meeting in the following year, the President stated that a committee of the members had been appointed at the last meeting, to confer with the headmaster and staff, as to some requirements of the school, not directly under the jurisdiction of the managing committee. The proposals the Association had to offer were in the direction of providing the school with either a gymnasium, a laboratory, or an extension of the cricket field.

Eventually the idea that had been in the President's mind for some time was decided upon; this was to form a special Reference Library of standard works, for the use of the staff and the older scholars. The grants to this library from the Old Scholars' Association amount to £46 gs. 6d.

A spirit of opposition to the library scheme manifested itself in the Annual Meeting, with the most regrettable result of

causing the President, Treasurer and Hon. Secretary of that year to resign their respective posts, leaving only J. S. Hodgson in office as assistant Secretary. Owing to this unfortunate attempt to outvote the judgment of the members, by those who were non-members, and the consequent loss of valuable officers as well as subscriptions, it was decided to transfer the Association's responsibility of the Reference Library to the ex-president, Christopher Bradshaw, who had been the main organiser and its most generous contributor. In the end Charles Jackson Holmes was appointed the Treasurer, and Joseph Spence Hodgson the general Secretary. Referring to this Library, the School Committee placed on minute, 7th mo. (July), 1896:—

“The Committee gratefully acknowledge the indebtedness of the school to Christopher Bradshaw for the interest he has so long taken in its welfare, a recent evidence of which is the presentation of a valuable collection of books of reference and standard literature.”

The continued interest, shown by the Old Scholars' Association at their Good Friday gatherings, came under the notice of the School Committee, who recorded the success of these gatherings in the fact that ninety old scholars and thirty visitors had assembled, and thus manifested their earnest desire for the school's welfare.

At the Annual Meeting of 1895, Albert Pollard, B.A., the headmaster of the school, revived the custom of the golden age, twenty years before, when the General Meeting attendances numbered one hundred old scholars, and gave the members of the Old Scholars' Association a free dinner, which he considered was the school's share of welcome in the day's proceedings. This custom became perennial. At the same meeting the new office of Athletic Secretary was created, and John Edgar Smith was the first appointed to the post. His duties were to arrange for cricket, football and hockey matches between old scholars and the school during the year, as

occasions of social intercourse and a means of keeping the former in touch with the school.

J. E. Smith got together a cricket team for the next Old Scholars' Day. The first hockey match was arranged by Florence A. Wharton in October, 1900; this was followed by a football match on 1st December, organised by Isaac Cooke, Jun., the successor to J. E. Smith. The popularity of these various matches led to their continuance.

Frederick William Monks, of Warrington, scholar 1869-71, became president of the Association in 1895-6, and also in the following year. He was welcomed at his first Annual Meeting by one hundred and three old scholars, the largest attendance since the Jubilee of 1884. In his second year, the Old Scholars' Day was unavoidably transferred from Good Friday to the day of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee Celebration, June 22nd, 1897. This was on account of the introduction of the three term system into the school, which resulted in the children being at home on Good Friday.

The next three years, 1898-99 and 1900, saw William George Timperley, scholar 1880-3, as President. During his term the membership of the Association increased from 138 to 270, and the plain pages of the annual reports began to be brightened with illustrations.

At the Annual Meeting on the 31st March, 1899, the proposition of the Secretary of the Association that a Photographic Record of Penketh School be made, similar to the one he had compiled for Ackworth School—was laid before the meeting. On the motion of Arnold Little, seconded by William G. Timperley, that meeting empowered its Secretary to compile the work as a pictorial history of the school, and added the balance of its funds to the £10 already subscribed for the purpose.

At the following Annual Meeting, report was made that the Photographic Record had been compiled, and placed in a cabinet of its own in the museum, as a gift to the school from the old scholars.

The album contained eighty pages, with a title page illuminated by Frederick William Thompson, who shone as an able penman when a scholar, 1871-5.

The photographs comprised reproductions of the portraits of the Founders of the School, James Cropper and Isaac Cooke ; of the nine Superintendents, in most cases taken after they had left the school ; of the collodion positives, on glass, of scholars in Frederick Richardson's time, 1856, the oldest the school possesses ; of the classes in James Turner's Superintendency, about 1880, the poor work of a strolling photographer ; Jubilee views of the school and scholars in 1884, by Harrison Gartside ; a large and valuable series, reproduced from photographs taken by James Woolman, B.A.—the negatives being lost—when he was first class master from 1887 to 1890 ; swimming bath scenes by Benjamin B. Wilson, a Penketh scholar, and by John Tonge, Edgar Pickard and J. E. Thornton—this last collection forms quite a history of instantaneous photography.

Later ones were taken by Parkinson, a professional of Warrington, and by James Spencer, of the Northern Photo Engraving Co., Ltd., of Manchester, who preferred to photograph the views he engraved for the History of Penketh, and also for the Annual Reports of the Penketh Old Scholars from 1902 to 1905. The cost of the album and its contents, together with the cabinet for its reception, was £23 1s. 4d.

It has already been said that the first aspiration of the Jubilee Committee, on its appointment in 1882, was to have a History of the School, and that this hope was dispelled soon after the Jubilee. The desire, however, which had lain dormant for eighteen years, was re-awakened in the mind of the Secretary of the Association on the occasion of his contributing a concise history of the school to the inter-school journal, *Past and Present*, in its issue of June 15th, 1900. He laid before the Annual Meeting of the Association in the same year, his proposal, that a History of the School would be opportune at the close of the century, and he volunteered to undertake

the work. That meeting decided to obtain permission from the School Committee to inspect its minute books, and appointed the officers of the association to bring in an estimate for the proposed History to the next Annual Meeting. Accordingly, on the 29th June, 1901, the said meeting received and accepted the estimate duly laid before it, and made the following minute :—

“ It is proposed by the President, William G. Timperley, and seconded by Kate Wilmott (Governess), and supported by Miles Taylor, that the Secretary of the P.O.S.A. be empowered to write the History of the School ; that it be then submitted to the Executive, who shall be authorised to publish it as soon as possible according to the estimate. Carried.”

Subscriptions to the amount of £40 were collected to enable Penketh Old Scholars to buy the book at half price.

Frances Morrell Roberts *née* Williams, scholar 1875-7, was the first lady president, and held office in the years 1901-2 and 1902-3. During her reign the membership of the Association reached its highest point of 330.

F. M. Roberts re-introduced the social re-unions of old scholars, after a lapse of nine years, by giving a *soirée* at the Friends' Institute, Manchester, in the winter of 1901-2.

Thomas Youde, Jun. (scholar 1888-93), became President in 1903 and 1904. The Old Scholars' Day was permanently fixed for the third Saturday in June, the General Meeting falling on the third Thursday in July.

The Penketh Old Scholars' Association Scholarships were introduced at the Annual Meeting, June 18th, 1904, by William G. Timperley, who laid before the meeting on behalf of the donor (an old Penketh boy), the offer of two scholarships of £20 each, for the three years, 1905, 1906 and 1907. One was an entrance scholarship to be applied in part payment of school fees at Penketh School ; the second was to go in part payment of school fees, enabling a pupil to remain in the school for one year beyond the age of

fourteen; or what is called a Continuation Scholarship. The former was bound by several restrictions, the principal of which was that one parent of the candidate must have been a Penketh scholar; but the Continuation Scholarship was open to all pupils, who had been at least one year in the school.

On the proposition of W. G. Timperley, seconded by Florence A. Wharton, B.A., the Annual Meeting cordially and gratefully accepted the gift, and thanked the donor for allowing the name of the Association to be connected with the scholarships.

The gift was duly notified to the School Committee, who recorded their sense of the value of this generous offer upon their minutes on the 28th of 6th mo., 1904.

These scholarships were duly advertised, but no candidate appeared for the Entrance Scholarship. The Continuation Scholarship was awarded to George Arthur Slater, of Ashton upon Mersey. The donor, however, allowed the value of the entrance one to be applied to a second Continuation Scholarship. This was won by Edith Wood, but as she was destined to be a pupil teacher in another school the award could not be accepted. It was therefore handed over to Alice Preston Escolme, of Yealand Conyers, who had obtained the next highest number of marks.

Again in the following year, no candidate appeared for the Entrance Scholarship, so that it also was changed into a continuation one. Reginald Pollard, of Manchester, won the first, and Roger Escolme, brother of the above named Alice P. Escolme, gained the second one. As Reginald Pollard was not continuing at school, it was passed on to Marion Olive Leaver, of Liscard.

It is gratifying to know that the Donor of these Scholarships—after a three years trial—has signified his intention of continuing them.

It is a cause for satisfaction that an Entrance Scholarship has been awarded in the second term of 1907 to Oscar

Hawthornthwaite, a step-son of Edith Hawthornthwaite, *née* Buckley, scholar 1880-3.

Joseph William Glaister, of Darlington (scholar 1864-8), succeeded to the presidency of the Association for 1905-6. He had been for many years a generous contributor to the funds of the Association. For the years 1906-7 and 1907-8, Rebecca Grace Worth (scholar 1888-95) was elected President.

The summary of grants and special subscriptions for various objects by the Penketh Old Scholars' Association from 1884 to 1907 is as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Reference Library	46	9	6
To Junior Committee for aids to present scholars ..	20	17	0
Penketh Photographic Record	23	1	4
Penketh School History	5	2	0
Pictures for School Rooms	16	17	2
Cricket Crease	10	2	1
Winter Socials at the Manchester and Liverpool Institutes	23	18	8
	<hr/> £146 7 9 <hr/>		

The money granted to the Junior Committee was mainly spent in the reward of a bat, and a racquet, to the best all round cricketer, and tennis player, on the boys' and girls' sides respectively. These awards were continued for the nine years from 1893-4 to 1901-2.

Note.—In order to complete the history of the Association in one continued narrative, it is all inserted here, but it will be noticed that part of the chronology extends over the next two Superintendencies.

REPORTS ON SCHOOL AFFAIRS, 1890.

The Fifty-fifth Report of the Committee of Management, 1890, refers to the launching of the Old Scholars' Association on a thoroughly loyal and representative basis, as a pleasing event of the year. It also mentions that the School had been visited by an Examiner, though the scholars had sat before

the South Kensington authorities, as had been the custom since 1888. The awards received in 1890 were thirty-one certificates for Art, and forty-one for Science, thirteen of which were first class. In prizes no less than £24 had been gained in 1890 and £17 in 1891; out of the latter £6 10s. was given by the School Committee to George O'Brien, B.A., the first class master. Further on this Report says: "That in accordance with a minute of the Yearly Meeting on Religious and Doctrinal Education the School Committee were satisfied that due attention was given by the Headmaster and Teachers to Scriptural instruction, and the History of the Early Friends, and a reply to this effect to the query of the Yearly Meeting was sent."

In the same year a report on Punishments in the School was read before the Committee, which entirely satisfied that body that the tasks for misconduct in and out of school were such as to materially increase the children's respect for their teachers.

A great and costly scheme of reconstruction in the domestic department was brought forward in 1891. This comprised a new kitchen, bathroom, linen room, scullery and larder, also a "servery" with an opening giving direct access from the kitchen to the dining room. Besides these, the upper lavatories on both sides were fitted with hot water taps, also a large new boiler was laid down, adjoining the laundry.

These alterations and additions, as stated in the Report for 1892, cost £1,250, which necessitated the borrowing of £1,450 to cover these and other improvements.

From some cause, a defective supply of water occurred in 1892; the analysis of the boys' well, the girls' well and the kitchen well proved unsatisfactory. Much cleaning out was done before the wells were pronounced to be in good order.

Penketh village having obtained a supply of gas from Warrington, it was decided that the school should take advantage of it and do away with its own gas plant.

J. T. Gumersall's great aim in the matter of education was to foster a love of literature, to encourage literary tastes, and generally to raise the intellectual standard. The studies were carried on under a fixed curriculum. Garden work by boys was considerably curtailed, and several of the "offices" were done away with. The school was made a "centre" for South Kensington Examinations, and for those of the Associated Board of Music. The library was re-arranged and catalogued, and new books added till the total reached 884 volumes.

THE LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION.

A Literary, Scientific and Technical Association, inaugurated by William Thistlethwaite—a master in 1883—was resuscitated by J. T. Gumersall and J. S. Hodgson on the 10th February, 1886. John Ker Simpson, one of the Masters, was appointed Secretary. The Society did capital work in encouraging out-of-school pursuits both among the boys and the girls. The School report of 1887, mentions the holding of fifteen meetings, the reading of thirty-two essays, three evenings devoted to recitation and one to a spelling-bee. In out-of-school subjects it took notice of drawing, the library, the workshop, cricket and football. A course of first class lectures was arranged for, to be delivered in the Lecture Hall, fortnightly through the winter months, and these were continued throughout the Superintendency.

The first season's lecturers were drawn from the Society of Friends, A. N. Brayshaw, LL.B., B.A., Benjamin B. LeTall, M.A., John W. Graham, M.A., E. Vipont Brown, M.B., Bevan Lean, D.Sc., and Frederick Andrews, B.A., being among the number. The fifth report of this association stated that, owing to its growth, it had been divided into the sections, Essay, Field, Girls' Technical and Boys' Technical, and Library.

PENKETH BOYS' FIELD CLUB.

As a branch of the above association, but with a distinct membership, John Frederick Hills, B.A., one of the staff, commenced the Penketh Boys' Field Club in the beginning of the year 1890. Its aim was to encourage the pursuit of Natural History in Penketh School by mutual assistance. It comprised the various branches of Botany, Conchology, Geology, Entomology, and Zoology. The organising committee amongst the boys consisted of G. Burtonwood, F. Clemesha and F. Marshall. J. T. Gumersall was president, E. G. Theobald, B.A., Treasurer, and John E. Smith Secretary. The club continued for seven sessions and its transactions ranged from January, 1890, to May, 1893. Three annual reports were issued. The members during this period numbered forty-eight, among whom also were members of the staff, J. T. Gumersall, John F. Hills, B.A., John Edgar Smith, John William Proud, Edgar Gerald Theobald, B.A., R. Percy Reynolds and Albert Pollard, B.A., so that its life extended into the next Superintendency. It flourished exceedingly; and vigorously took in hand the re-arranging of the museum and school herbarium. The nineteen members of the year 1890 exhibited at their meetings 2,080 specimens of plants, eggs, beetles, and shells. In the following year the specimens numbered 1,707, and during the Club's existence the members had noted eighty-six species of birds within a twelve miles radius of Penketh School. John William Proud, of Ayton School, while temporarily acting as junior teacher at Penketh, showed a collection of one hundred and fifty plants which he had made among the lovely hill surroundings of Ayton School.

The genuine interest taken by the boys in the "Scholars' Field Club" outlived their school days, and in 1891, through the instrumentality of John F. Hills, B.A., late of the staff, "A Penketh Old Boys' Field Club" was formed from amongst the former members of the School Club. Their great aim was

to keep up the cultivation of the taste for healthy physical exercise, and to continue the study of natural history and literature that was begun while at school. The names on the scroll were J. Spence Hodgson, president; George Burtonwood, Treasurer; John F. Hills, B.A., Secretary and Conductor.

With the exception of one or two matches at the school, and one at Helsby, where the Secretary was then studying, it did not arrange cricket or football fixtures. Once it held a three days' camp in Delamere Forest in 1893, when they had "rain for breakfast, rain for dinner and rain for tea" in the tent.

The subscription was one shilling, and the membership fifty. It did not outlive its forerunner, the Boy's Field Club.

GAMES.

Of outdoor games, it had come to pass in the lapse of years that those roaring ones of the "Hi-cock-a-lorum" class, however well they had served their day, were fain to "hide their diminished heads" before the national cricket, and the scientific football that had become so highly organised.

Matches were arranged between the Penketh School Club and the Grammar Schools of Manchester, Wigan, Farnworth, Lymm, and the schools of Crewe, Cowley's, Widnes, Ackworth, and also the advanced Dalton Hall, Manchester; to play return matches the Penkethians were obliged to travel considerable distances.

The cricket successes were very marked; the "Chocolate and Blue" proving the winning team on many occasions.

In 1890 a cricket crease was properly laid in the field, and thus cricket and football matches became part of the regular school life, aided and maintained at a high standard by the Masters, James Woolman, B.A., Frederick William Robinson, and John Edgar Smith.

The first entry of Penketh cricket in the *Natural History Journal* is in the issue for September, 1886:

Penketh School v. Mr. Coventry's team; the former beaten by 14 runs.

Golborne v. Penketh School; the former 44, the latter 87 runs.

The 1889 season was the most successful to that date. Matches played 12 ; won 10 ; lost 2.

October 15th, 1891, the batting averages for the year were : Frederick W. Robinson 20·1 ; John Edgar Smith, 18·6 ; James Woolman, 16·9.

In games : 12 played ; 6 won ; 4 lost ; 2 drawn.

Bowling : Frederick W. Robinson in 12 matches, 84 wickets, average 1·87. John E. Smith in 12 matches : 84 wickets, average 4.

The school lost its brilliant cricketer, F. W. Robinson, at Christmas, 1891. Penketh's loss was Ackworth's gain.

The first entry in the above Journal for football against outside clubs was November 10th, 1886, when Penketh played Farnworth Grammar School, with a result of two to nil. On March 19th, 1887, Penketh met a team of Ackworth Old Scholars at the former's school, wherein the latter were beaten by two goals to one.

The following football summaries occur :

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	For.	Against.
1888 Penketh School	9	5	2	2	31	16
1889 Penketh „	6	5	1	0	33	15
1891 Penketh „	22	13	8	1		

The "N. H. J." aforesaid, on November 15th, 1886, records "the girls have commenced hockey and play some very spirited games," and adds this note, "The tennis court laid down in the former Superintendency was enlarged to regulation size." Again in the "N. H. J." for October, 1889, is caught a glimpse of the Penketh scholars athletic sports :—"Charles Burton made the 100 yards record for Friends' Schools in 10½ seconds, and also that the girls had their athletic contest in the following week.

The girls still kept up the old favourite game of skipping, and in one of Charlotte E. Smith's letters, dated 15th March, 1891, is mentioned a contest in which Emmeline Withers kept her skipping rope turning continuously 1,248 singles. In the

minor pastime of " Battledore and Shuttlecock " an item is left on record of 1884, to the effect that Elizabeth Carline sent her shuttlecock aloft 900 times. In these better disciplined days, she would have figured, as " not out," but at that day, when the said shuttlecock attained its 900th flight, the bell rang, and the inexorable spirit of that period declared " the time is up, thou must leave off."

In the winter of 1902, the Penketh girls modelled three life-like figures in the snow on their playground. How was it that the school photographers did not rescue these ephemeral shapes from the inevitable thaw ?

Older schools than Penketh had passed through their primeval stages in dietary and service ; as, for instance, the historical wooden trencher at dinner, the tin can for beer, the pot mug for water allotted to every six boys, the economical pudding before meat, the lump of butter and dry bread, with cold water in winter for the Sunday supper.

Penketh, however, began its school life after those Spartan days, though it had seen its days of frugal simplicity ; but under this administration a generous dietary of meat each day was realised, a change of plate at the pudding course ; the water at dinner was poured from sparkling glass decanters into equally clear glass tumblers, and the old painted gravy cans were transformed into white enamelled jugs.

The annual walk to Winwick after the summer vacation was a great treat. Scholars carried their dinner from the school and spread it out in the churchyard.

The walk to the Monthly Meeting at Warrington, once in the year, had its own open air charm, and after the first meeting, coffee and buns were liberally supplied in John Jackson's old schoolroom.

THE EXCURSION TO MONSAL DALE, DERBYSHIRE.

The crown of all days, during the school term, was the annual excursion, always looked forward to with rapturous delight.

The good old jaunting in haycarts to Overton Hills was kept up for several years, till in 1890, the wings of fancy took a bolder and more extended flight. Monsal Dale, the lovely valley of the Wye, which, from its source in Axe Edge, first flows through Ashwood Dale and Miller's Dale before it enters Monsal Dale, was the place chosen for this expansive holiday. The journey by rail was excellently planned on one of June's



THE WYE AT WATER-CUM-JOLLY, DERBYSHIRE.

most brilliant days. One hundred and twenty young and old scholars, teachers, and visitors were carried along by the train in eager expectancy, as it passed the knolls of Romiley, and gave a glimpse of the Chee Tor valley, and on through the winding limestone scars of Miller's Dale, losing itself in a tunnel from which, through a hole in the side, a momentary gem of beauty was seen in the graceful bend of the river at

Water-cum-Jolly, till at last, the train stopped at Monsal Dale, high on the side of the valley. From thence the party crossed the picturesque wooden bridge to the village, and halted at the cottage of an aged Quakeress, where refreshment was spread outside. Afterwards the company divided into three sections; one went to Cressbrook Dale, another to Litton Mills, and a smaller group ventured along the mountain road, high up above the right bank of the Wye, and round the bend at Water-cum-Jolly into Miller's Dale.

The Field Club was absorbed in hunting for plants, eggs, and fossils; one touch of the naturalist's spirit was seen in a party finding a dipper's nest, and taking only two gleaming eggs out of the batch of five, and the contingent that followed coming upon the same nest, with equally tender appropriation, leaving one white egg for the mother bird.

The return journey was full of glowing satisfaction at this fresh glimpse of the "beautiful and grand in nature."

A DAY IN THE WORDSWORTH COUNTRY.

A still wider field was won on 5th mo. (May) 26th, of the following year, 1891. The way was prepared by a lesson on the Lake District, and by a leaflet guide given to each of the one hundred and twenty who joined the expedition and participated in this

"Crowded hour of glorious life."

Brakes at 4.15 a.m. to catch the 5.20 train from Warrington. Breakfast at Windermere at 8.30, a mile and a half walk to Bowness for boating on the lake, then steamer to Waterhead, walk to Ambleside and to Stock Ghyll Force,—the most poetic of waterfalls,—further on to Rydal Lake, and Pelter Bridge, where a halt was made for lunch. After ascending to see the views from Nab Scar, the excursionists returned by the road under Loughrigg, passed Fox Ghyll, Fox Howe and the Knoll,

with memories respectively of William E. Foster, Dr. Arnold, and Harriet Martineau. Steamer to Bowness, high tea, followed by three hours of railway train which brought the party back to Warrington by 9 p.m., and one hour later all were safe at home again, very tired but very happy.

The Christmas entertainments of 1890 and 1891 were made memorable by two boys who took a brilliant part in them. Denis Davis, and Frederick J. Sargent then gave evidence of that dramatic instinct which gradually unfolded as they grew to manhood, till it developed into a profession.

This form of Christmas festivity became a fixture, and one that was eagerly looked forward to. By 1891 it was amalgamated with the prize distribution and continued to a late hour. Louisa Gumersall, the wife of the headmaster, took much interest in the preparation and decoration for these delightful evenings, and many poems of her composing found a place in the programmes for recitation and song.

In reference to the finances of the school, the aim of the headmaster from the first was to make the payments of the scholars approximate as nearly as possible to the cost of maintenance. Year by year this was kept in view till, finally, the Proprietary Monthly Meetings agreed to supplement the low payments of those children who were paid for out of the overseers' fund, to the extent of the average cost per child. This difference between cost and payment decreased from £7 3s. 8d. per child in 1886 to £1 8s. in 1892. The subscriptions from the Lancashire and Cheshire Quarterly Meeting in the seven years of this Superintendency reached a total of £598, an average of £85 per annum. The donations from the property of the two Monthly Meetings to which the school belonged, £1,460; from the Frandley and Ditton Estates, £93, and from Cheshire Monthly Meeting, £30.

At the close of 1891, Frederick William Robinson, who had been at the school for over three years as master, left the staff. This kindly notice of him appeared in the Penketh School

Journal, *Past and Present*: "Few teachers have kindled so much enthusiasm, won so great and well merited popularity, and been so eminently useful in every sphere of work. As captain of teams, as general organiser of merriment, and as teacher, we remember him for his efficiency, and for his ever-present kindness and joviality."

Of that distinguished boy Denis Davis (scholar 1888-93) whose dramatic talent manifested itself at school, much was hoped for in after life. He took to the stage for his profession, and gave much promise, but his opportunity was all too short, for he passed away on the 8th of 6th mo. (June) 1900, aged about twenty-two years. His mother published his verses under the title of "The Wisdom of Nathan Gray and other poems," with the author's illustrations in pen and ink reproduced in facsimile. In the book were eighteen poems besides the chief one which covered fifty pages.

A tender memorial must be written of one of the junior teachers, Edgar Gerald Theobald, B.A., who was taken away so suddenly from a life full of brilliant possibilities.

He came to Penketh School as a junior master at nineteen years of age, in 1891, and stayed for two years. He had been educated at home, and at Bootham School, York. At the latter he obtained a £50 scholarship. He stood in the thirty-eighth place in the Honours List, at the Matriculation Examination of London University. In 1889 he was at the Flounders Institute, Ackworth, and obtained his degree of B.A. at twenty years of age, in 1891.

Referring to his career, the headmaster wrote in *Past and Present*, April 1st, 1894, of his science lectures and lessons, talks on astronomy, the encouragement he gave to the study of literature, his chess playing, his love of music, his wit and humour and his reverence for sacred things,—all these qualities had a deep influence for good amongst those with whom he mingled while at Penketh, and afterwards at Saffron Walden School, where in 12th mo., 1893, an attack of influenza in

a little more than a week closed a life so full of usefulness at the early age of twenty-two years.

Mention must also be made of Kitty Tonjoroff, as she was known at school, her full name being Catherine Mildmay Bevan Tonjoroff. She entered Penketh School, as a scholar, in 1891, from Philippopolis, in Bulgaria (though she was born in England), and stayed till 1894. Her parents conducted a Medical Mission in the above named city, and she went out to them in 1896, and was helpful to her mother in dispensing medicine.

After the Armenian atrocities, she was serviceable to Mrs. Marriage Allen, from England, in the sewing class, working for the benefit of the Refugees; and again in 1903, after the Macedonian massacres, she assisted Mrs. Georgina King Lewis and Mrs. Marriage Allen in distributing food and clothing to 14,000 refugees, and in acting as interpreter of the Turkish and Bulgarian languages. Kitty Tonjoroff returned to England with her mother in 1904, and they settled at Saffron Walden.

Joseph T. Gumersall took a wide interest in affairs outside the school, both political and social. He became a member of the Liberal Three Hundred of the Newton Division of Lancashire, and for three years was President of the Penketh Liberal Association. On the social side, he figured as President of the Wesleyan Mutual Improvement Association in the village, and of the Penketh Football Club. He was also a member of the Warrington Literary and Philosophical Society and of the Warrington Field Club; of the Manchester branch of the Teachers' Guild of Great Britain and Ireland, which met at Owens College, and the Friends' Central Education Board. Before the last named body, he read a paper on one of his favourite topics, "The Training of Teachers."

Gardening was his chief recreation, and botany occupied most of his efforts in connection with the School Literary and Scientific Association.

It was becoming evident in the early months of the year 1891, that the strain upon J. T. Gumersall, the headmaster,

was gradually overpowering him. He informed the School Committee that the state of his health interfered with the proper discharge of his duties. In sympathy with him and with his wife, a month's holiday was given them, from which they returned refreshed by the rest and relaxation. Yet, in the following year, they were compelled to resign their posts, which for seven years they had so successfully filled. The Committee embodied an appreciation of their labours in a minute of 8th mo., 1892 :—

“In reviewing the way in which these dear friends have performed their responsible duties, and the close attention they have given to the welfare of the officers and children under their care, the Committee gratefully record their feeling of satisfaction. In accepting their resignation, they hope that a time of relaxation from their onerous engagements may promote their restoration to health.”

In 9th mo. (September), 1892, a circular was issued to the parents and guardians of all the children, informing them that J. T. Gumersall had found it needful, on account of his health, to relinquish his duties at the end of the year, and stating that Albert and Janet Pollard had been appointed to fill the posts of Headmaster and Mistress of the family respectively, and they would, the Committee thought, be able to discharge their responsible duties conscientiously and efficiently.

J. T. and L. Gumersall concluded their seven years' term at the close of 1892, and finally left the school on the 5th of 1st mo., 1893.

A short period of rest after this serious breakdown was sufficient to restore J. T. Gumersall's health so that he was able in the same year to enter the business of Barrow's Stores, at Birmingham, of which, when converted into a limited company, he became the Secretary, and eventually one of the Directors. Apart from business, he has, for some years, taken much interest in the work of the London Fabian Society and the Birmingham Socialist Centre.

ALBERT POLLARD, B.A., HEADMASTER,

1893-1900.

ALBERT and Jane Hallaway Pollard entered on their administration at Penketh School on the 4th of January, 1893, and were heartily welcomed by the Committee and Friends.

Albert Pollard was born in the year 1860 at the academic village of Ackworth, and was sent to the National School of the Society of Friends in that place, as a scholar from 1871 to 1876. He passed on to Bootham School, York, and to the Flounders Institute, Ackworth, after which he became a Junior Teacher at Ackworth School, from 1878 to 1882. He was a student at the Dalton Hall, Owens College, Manchester, from which he graduated as B.A. of London University. The next two years were spent in scientific work on free and independent lines in connection with the latter. In 1885 he returned to Ackworth School as a Teacher and in 1889 became the first accredited Science Master, until 1892.

In 1888, Albert Pollard married Jane Hallaway Wallis, Music Mistress at Ackworth School, and they went to reside in the village of Ackworth until their removal to Penketh School.

At the outset of Albert Pollard's career at Penketh, there were, in the school, forty-eight boys and twenty-one girls, of whom, twelve were members of the Society of Friends, thirteen attenders of their meetings, nine in connection, and



ALBERT POLLARD, B.A.



thirty-five entirely without connection. This statement shows that fully half of the scholars were of those for whom the school was not originally founded. Yet the feeling was growing in the Society of Friends, that it was its duty as a religious body to take up education under the influence of its own teachers, and carry it out according to the principles and practice of their community, as a permanent branch of Mission Work among those outside their borders.

The school staff were Albert and Janet Pollard, as heads of the Institution; George Frederick Linney, Jun., and Richard Percy Reynolds, Masters. On the Girls' side, Jessie Wilson, Governess; Margaret Alice Hargreaves, Charlotte Ethel Smith and Dora Harris, Junior Teachers. John Edgar Smith gave some assistance whilst pursuing his studies at Owens College, Manchester, and in 1893 he finished his twelve and a half years' career at Penketh School. He was emphatically one of her own sons. His school days extended from 1880 to 1886, his apprenticeship from 1886 to 1892. He was Master-on-Duty in 1892-3 and for the space of six months, he spent fifteen hours a week in the work of the School, and the remainder in study at Owens College.* He was Secretary to the School Games Club and to the Boys' Field Club; at cricket, he excelled in bowling and batting. In football, he played "centre forward," and he was for nine years a leading member of both teams. On leaving Penketh, he studied at the Flounders Institute and Yorkshire College, Leeds, where he eventually took his degree of B.Sc. in 1901.

Entering Ackworth School in 1896, John E. Smith became Master of the fourth class till 1899. His marriage with Beatrice Collinson, of Ackworth School, took place in the Ackworth Meeting House during the Christmas vacation, on the 30th December, 1902. He and his bride sailed for Tasmania on the 8th of January following, with an escort of nine representatives from Ackworth, and three from Penketh,

* "Past and Present, 1894."

to whom they bade adieu at Liverpool Street station, London, on their way to embark at Tilbury.

On arriving at Hobart, they proceeded to the Friends' School, to take up their new duties. In January, 1904, they were installed as Principal and Mistress of the family, respectively, for a term of three years.

Albert Pollard made considerable exertions to increase the number of scholars, by advertising in the periodicals of the Society of Friends and in local newspapers. A new prospectus of the School was issued to supersede the one of six years before. Day scholars were admitted at a charge of £14 per annum, there being four applications.

Early in 1894, the question of the small number of scholars again came under the serious consideration of the Committee. It resulted in a circular being issued to Friends and attenders of their meetings, in Lancashire and Cheshire Quarterly Meeting, pointing out the advantages of the school.

ALBERT POLLARD'S AIM IN EDUCATION.

The Headmaster's great object was the building up of character ; everything scholastic and social that bore upon this central idea was carried out with vigour and thoroughness. Not only was he ever anxious to increase the efficiency of his staff, but he also constantly sought for the best and latest methods in class teaching.

For example, in order to facilitate the study of French, he sent one of the lady teachers to Geneva, to qualify herself more fully in the knowledge of the language. This enabled her satisfactorily to undertake the teaching of the subject throughout the school. Penketh was one of the first to introduce correspondence between its own scholars and pupils in French schools. These attempts were so successful, that Penketh scholars prominently excelled in French in the College of Preceptors' Examination.

Later on, the teaching of drawing was advanced by one of the masters, who had a taste for art, being sent to London, to take a course of the Ablett system.* This new style of drawing, with its marked feature of working from memory—so widely different from the old “Freehand”—was soon taught throughout the school. Not only was the educational value recognised, but an increased and sustained interest was created. Much curiosity and manifest pleasure were shown by the visitors at the ensuing General Meeting, on inspecting the goodly array of these memory drawings displayed on that occasion.

Albert Pollard was fully alive to the value of the new special library founded by the Penketh Old Scholars’ Association, and with the assistance of Christopher Bradshaw and others, added, from time to time, modern educational works, particularly on Scripture, History and Geography.

He also formed a Reading Club in the first class, with the mild incentive of a fine of one halfpenny for the members who did not read for half an hour per diem. In the reading section, members were enjoined to read 200 pages a month of standard literature ; so much for the stimulus of a regular set task, for keeping up energy and getting work done.

The high class yearly Excursion, instituted in the previous administration, which so increased the width of outlook to marvelling boyhood, was repeated in 1893 and 1894 in a grand day’s trip to Windermere.

THE INTRODUCTION OF THREE TERMS.

The greatest change that Albert Pollard advocated, and carried out so successfully, was the adoption of the “three terms system.” In this he was one of the three pioneers in Friends’ Public Schools ; the York Schools for Boys at “Bootham ” and Girls at “The Mount,” began simultaneously

* T. R. Ablett, honorary secretary and lecturer of the Royal Drawing Society of Great Britain and Ireland.

with Penketh boys' and girls' school, in the first month or term of 1895. As this system was so new, the Committee of Penketh School addressed a preliminary circular of inquiry on the subject to the parents of the scholars, in order to have some outside opinion to act upon. The replies showed that twenty-four were in favour, eighteen neutral, and only ten against. The large majority in favour of the change enabled the School Committee to adopt the course immediately. They felt their action to be entirely justified, when at the close of 1896, the school contained the full number of fifty-two boys and twenty-eight girls. This change in times and seasons necessitated the transplanting of the June General Meeting to the third Thursday in July.

Reference was made earlier on to the small number of Friends residing in the village of Penketh. The exercise on the minds of the members of Hardshaw East and Hardshaw West Monthly Meetings of Friends in South Lancashire, relative to the watchful care of the small meetings within their compass, had borne fruit in the appointment of "Small Meetings Committees" for the visitation and encouragement of these meetings.

The above meetings had an equal share of duty with regard to Penketh. The school committee in their report for 1894, stated that the continued visits of Friends to the Meetings for Worship at Penketh were greatly valued. About twenty such visits had been paid during each year. The Committee expressed a hope that the responsibility of keeping up the Meeting might rest upon the minds of members of both the proprietary Monthly Meetings.

SCHOOL GAMES.

The old games of prisoners' base, stag, and rounders were not forgotten, and it may be inferred from *Past and Present* of 1894, that Hockey, in 1886 had not taken the fancy of the

girls' side, for the remark is met with "Hockey has been tried, a new game for the girls." This was eight years after the first attempt at the game.

Indoors, the game of draughts had so far come into vogue, that the girls organised a Tournament in 1893, in which Edith Helen Curtis and Florence Mary Leicester were respectively the first and second winners.

Thomas Little, from Brumana in Syria—who was a Junior Teacher at Penketh in 1874-8,—re-visited his old school. He introduced the game of "Tabi," played by the children of Ain Salaam. It was simple in its rules; the one possessing the ball shied it at anyone he pleased, and the one that was hit had to retire and so on till all were hit. It became quite a favourite game for awhile.

A stimulus was given to cricket by the Masters practising with the girls. Two novel matches were played, Fred Linney and John E. Smith "stood" eleven of the girls, and afterwards Percy Reynolds and Edgar G. Theobald did the same.

A new feature was introduced by the Penketh Old Scholars' Association, of the gift of a prize bat, with silver escutcheon, to the best all-round boy cricketer, and a racquet to the cleverest girl at tennis. These contests began in 1893-4, and continued year after year till 1901-2. The names of the winners do not transpire for the first two years, excepting the mention of Grace Worth being the winner of the first tennis racquet, but the rest were :—

1895-6	Percy Aldridge and Theodora Nixon.
1896-7	Harold Aldridge and Margaret Wharton.
1897-8	Robert Higginson Lowe and Margaret Ethel Lowe.
1898-9	Wilfrid Cyril Carter and Jane Sadler Davidson.
1899-1900	Herbert Gibbons Ward and Ethel Helena Dale.
1900-1	Frederick Davey and Ethel Margaret Carr.
1901-2	Frank Waites and Olive Elizabeth Bull.

In April 1894, a unique and pleasing spectacle was seen when the head position of each class was worthily held by a

girl,—viz. : Grace Worth, of the first class ; Lizzie Youde, of the second ; Lizzie Cooke, of the third, and Amy Percival, of the fourth ; a remarkable result of mixed teaching.

HISTORY OF " PAST AND PRESENT " 1893-5.

An outside Journal entitled *Past and Present*, conducted in the interests of Penketh School, was commenced in 1893, and carried on by John Francis Hills, B.A., with the help of teachers and boys and girls, in the school and out of it. This was after he left the school staff and was studying at Helsby, in Cheshire. It was styled : " A small magazine conducted by the younger old scholars and older present scholars of Penketh School." The intention was " that it should be a constant medium of intercourse between the old centre of schoolday life and those who had recently quitted it for the great business world." It chiefly concerned itself with the play hours and playtime diversions.

The first number was issued August 1st, 1893, under the care of the following staff ; Editors, Catherine B. Priestman, Henry Vernon Coates and Margaret J. Cooke, three old scholars, Assistant Editors, Thomas Youde, Jun., Leigh Thomas Spencer, Jun., and Grace Worth, in the school. The Treasurer was Frederick W. Robinson, and R. Percy Reynolds the school correspondent. The issue was intended to be bi-monthly ; the subscription was 9d. per half year from old scholars, and 6d. from scholars. The affairs of the Old Scholars' Association were duly recorded in each number, as also reports of school societies, games and cricket matches.

The principal articles from old scholars were :—

Bulgarian Manners and Customs . .	Catherine M. B. Tonjoroff.
Misty Memories	Benjamin B. Le Tall, M.A.
Southern Tyrol	" "
Boys' Gardens, 1866-9	" "
Recollections of the Chicago Exhibition	Frederick W. Follows.
History of Penketh School—four	
articles	James Turner.

Those by friends in connection with the School :—

Skating	J. Spence Hodgson.
The American Beaver	Wm. P. Thompson.
Wicken Fen	John H. Salter.
To Windsor on Bicycles	Isabella Farrand.

and many others written anonymously.

The illustrations comprised portraits of :—

J. Spence Hodgson	Frederick J. Sargent.
J. T., L., and G. J. Gumersall.	Edgar G. Theobald, B.A.
Frederick W. Robinson.	John Edgar Smith.
Richard A. White.	

also views of Chicago Exhibition, Windermere, Penketh School, Penketh Old Boys' Field Club Cricket Eleven, 1894.

Subsequently, George Burtonwood, Frederick Marshall and V. H. Charnock, took the places on the staff of those who had left school, and James Woolman, B.A., became the Treasurer.

The tenth and last number was dated April 1st, 1895, of which one thousand copies were issued broadcast, to old scholars, and those in the school, as well as to parents of scholars, and to any in the district who were interested in the school.

Past and Present has not since been revived at Penketh, but the title was adopted in 1900, by the *Journal for Scholars Old and Young of Friends' Schools*, edited by Edgar B. Collinson, B.A., and A. G. Linney. It was the successor of *The Natural History Journal*, that finished its course 15th November, 1898. This second *Past and Present* gives Penketh School its fair share of representation in its pages. In the issue 15th February, 1904, is an article entitled "A Week of Work and Play,"—one of a public school series—at the Friends' School, Penketh, near Warrington, from the pen of John William Proud, B.A., first class master.

SKATING AT PENKETH.

Facilities for enjoying the fascinating pastime of skating were not by any means abundant round Penketh School.

The Mersey was a tidal river, and debarred from ice. The boat-shaped field, adjoining the brook at Hall Nook, was not always flooded in winter, and its area was small ; the moats of Barrow Hall, and the more distant Bold Hall were not available ; the Sankey Canal was too much charged with chemicals to freeze, and the school bath only allowed of a happy-go-round and round the centre pillar.



ALBERT POLLARD, B.A., WITH NATURAL HISTORY STUDENTS AT THE QUARRY,
OVERTON HILLS, FRODSHAM.

These circumstances, added to the uncertainty of lengthened frost, for many years rendered it most difficult to find opportunity for sufficient training for a skating contest among the scholars. However on the 2nd of February, 1895, J. S. Hodgson was, at last, able to arrange for a display of his favourite pastime. All the school went for the whole of the afternoon to a flooded field at Longford, between Warrington and Winwick.

In the mile race George Cooke obtained the first prize ; Harry Bodmer, the second and Roland A. Andrew, the third. Junior half mile : first, Robert Lowe ; second, James Marsden ; and third, George Holdcroft. Girls : one length, Josephine Ashworth and Dora Davis were first and second respectively. In fancy skating, George Cooke was first and Harry Bodmer second. Great interest was taken in the contest by all the skaters and visitors on the pond. So far in the history of the school, this competition is the only one of which there is a record. The prizes for these events were given away at the Annual Meeting of the Penketh Old Scholars' Association, held two months afterwards.

CYCLING AT PENKETH.

The first notice of cycling, in connection with Penketh occurs in the *Natural History Journal* of May 15th, 1895, when six members of the "Quaker Cyclists" Friends' Club in Manchester, rode over to Penketh School one Saturday afternoon, with the silver monogram Q.C. shining on their caps.

Further mention occurs in a minute of Committee in 1898, wherein permission is granted for a shed to be made at the back of the school for the storage of bicycles. The charge for use was fixed at five shillings per annum for each machine. A photograph in the *Penketh Record* in 1898, shows Albert Pollard and the teachers and scholars who possessed bicycles.

The history of Penketh School cycling is singularly barren. In 1871 James Turner introduced a bicycle of the "Bone Shaker" type, which afforded much amusement to the teachers and older scholars. This was the first bicycle seen in the School, and was a source of great pleasure to the boys. Charles Spence Brooke, scholar 1871-7, and cyclist correspondent to the *Manchester Guardian** remembers an original

* Letter from Charles Spence Brooke.

"Bone Shaker," with its wooden wheels and iron tyres. This, the legitimate successor of the "Hobby Horse," was introduced from France in 1869, and found a place in Penketh School. It appears that Henry H. Beakbane of the School Committee, who lived about a mile from the school, possessed this primitive cycle, and becoming tired of the risks and difficulties of riding, gave it to his cousin, John Beakbane, the eldest of a family of seven, who were scholars. This leads to the supposition that Penketh boys had many a turn in riding round the playground. Henry Crunden Sargent, an apprentice in the school, 1867-1872, possessed a tricycle of his own putting together about the year 1868, which would travel at the rate of twelve miles an hour—no mean speed in those days. Of the high bicycle called an "Ordinary" brought in by James Starley, of Coventry, about 1871—James Kershaw, who was scholar 1868-70, and apprentice 1870-5, was the proud owner of a good one, made by Jack Kean, the then great professional rider. It was rumoured that this James Kershaw had won a first prize on it at the Widnes Sports, then one of the best centres in England. Fred Rogers, scholar 1870-5, at times came over from Liverpool after he had left school and performed many clever feats of "trick" riding on the boys' playground.

In J. T. Gumersall's time, a few boys had bicycles of the "Safety" build with solid tyres, brought out with such success by J. K. Starley in 1885. But it was the "Safety" with pneumatic tyres, introduced 1889 and only favourably received in 1891, upon which the "Quaker Cyclists" rode to the School, and the same kind are shown in the photograph of 1898 in the Penketh Record.

Henry C. Sargent, above mentioned, also made a canoe early in 1872, and was so fearless a craftsman that he paddled down the Mersey to Liverpool in it, and also up the Bridgewater Canal as far as Altrincham, and then worked his way across country to his home at Ambergate, Derbyshire.

SCHOOL ATHLETICS.

Albert Pollard considered that the cause of education would be advanced by the efficiency of the means for outdoor recreation, and physical development.

The cricket field of one and a half acres was enlarged at the close of 1893, by moving the hedge thirty yards back, and after one or two more additions, it finally extended to eight acres, with "ample room and verge enough" for two football grounds, two cricket pitches, a tennis court and a girls' hockey ground.

Athletics were largely popularised by the turning of the old barn into a gymnasium in September, 1895. No opening ceremony ushered it in, but at the General Meeting following, a professor of gymnastics was engaged to show its usefulness by an exhibition of simple exercises and difficult feats. John Ashworth, of Manchester, a member of the school committee, helped onward the movement by collecting £52, for equipping this gymnasium with the best apparatus. A teacher of athletics from Warrington was subsequently engaged for a term. In September, 1895, one George Melio gave a week's training in Swedish drill.

The *Natural History Journal* of February 15th, 1895, gives a summary of the results in football, for all the Friends' Schools, from 1877 to 1894. Penketh's quota is

Matches played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Goals for.	Goals against.
150	85	47	18	718	415

At the same date is shown the record of the School's athlete, John Wareing, of Appleton, scholar 1893-5, at the annual sports.

In the following year another athlete comes on the scene, one Roland Ashworth Andrew, 1893-6. At the annual sports in May, 1896, he sprang 4ft. 8in. in the high jump, though he was only 4ft. 10½in. in height.

The playgrounds were well attended to, the headmaster being fully alive to the utility of a large area contiguous to the

schoolrooms, where naturally most of the playing was done. He even desired to appropriate a portion of the vegetable garden to increase the playing space two-fold, but was deterred by the great expense that would be entailed in laying it with asphalte.

A more modest scheme was adopted, by adding the boys' gardens to the playground, seeing they were already so despoiled of their charm, by fugitive cricket balls. As the girls' playground was too much enclosed by boundary walls to admit of any extension, the boys' playground was free to the girls when on any occasion it was deserted by its rightful tenants. In 1898, these playgrounds were re-asphalted at a cost of £226.

THE WATER FAMINE.

The insufficiency of the water supply on the school premises in 1893 and subsequently, owing to drought, caused serious periodical water famines, which led to much inconvenience for several years. The wells barely sufficed for the requirements of kitchen and dining room; even the water in the plunge bath, that had run in from the surrounding fields was utilised for washing purposes; but this supply in time became exhausted. What facilities existed for bathing may be inferred from the reply to a letter from a Manchester swimmer, by the Headmaster, who in his usual pithy way said the depth of the water in the bath was six inches and a half. This gave no chance for taking the desired photographs of diving and floating.

A disconsolate account* was given of the girls striving to be content with dabbling in a pool, in one corner of the school bath, while the boys were twice allowed to go to the fine plunge bath at Warrington.† On one occasion, swimming races were held, in which Thomas Laurence was the winner and Fred and Harry Lloyd and Hugh Wharton were equal seconds. When

* "Past and Present," 1893.

† "Past and Present," 1895.



CHARLES JOHN HOLMES, J.P.

at length the school bath did get full again, it came as a strange surprise, almost a phenomenon, to new boys and even to old ones, so long had it been empty.

The school were obliged to ask the Warrington Authorities to supplement their limited local supply. The tender was accepted of one shilling per thousand gallons by meter, with an extra charge of ten shillings a year, for one housebath, and five shillings for each in addition.

Water was laid on to Penketh village in 1896, and for a time, what the school required was brought across the fields by an india-rubber hose of wondrous length, until ordinary pipes could be laid down. The charge for filling the plunge bath with Town's water was £4 for the 80,000 gallons required, and the cost of pumping the old water out brought the amount up to £6 16s. 8d.

THE HEADMASTER'S ILLNESS.

In the summer of 1896, Albert Pollard was stricken down with a severe complication of pneumonia and pleurisy. A gloom fell over the wonted cheery spirit of the school, when his life was despaired of. It may truly be said, that by the strength of his own will, he overcame the power of the disease, when outward aid had failed. On becoming convalescent, he was given two months respite from school duties in the genial climate at Colwyn Bay. He returned so much benefited that he was able to resume his cherished work. Charles Barnard, the Secretary of the School Committee, and at one time Superintendent of Rawdon School, most kindly undertook the oversight of the school in Albert Pollard's absence. The headmaster commenced the year 1897 with much of his old energy, by seeking to bring about measures to advance the standard of education.

A teacher for the workshop was engaged, to give the boys lessons in carpentry. A lady was proposed to take the music teaching, and it resulted in Isobel Gilchrist being engaged.

For five years, she most efficiently fulfilled the duties of her office throughout the school, and many were the regrets on her leaving, when the obligations of home required her loving care.

On account of the extremely small attendance at the mid-week Meeting for Worship at the Meeting-house, it was considered more profitable for the scholars to have Scriptural and religious instruction given to them in the lecture room at the School.

In the closing month of 1896, the first examination of Penketh scholars took place before the College of Preceptors. Seven candidates obtained second class certificates. David Nixon came out high on the general list by standing the twenty-sixth. Roland A. Andrew gained distinction in drawing. Six candidates failed by only five marks.

Of the all round boy Roland Ashworth Andrew it is recorded : *
 " Among those who have left Penketh School is Roland A. Andrew, our record jumper, our leading athlete, principal prize winner in drawing and painting. One who had an absolutely clear bill, so to speak, as regards ' punishment,' during the whole of the time he was at School." The same account goes on to tell of the loss to the School in the departure of Fred Lloyd—for a long time the foremost cricketer—and adds, that John T. Burgess (Ackworth School's athletic champion) had taken charge of the drilling.

The widespread result of the course of study which R. Percy Reynolds took in the Ablett system of drawing in London was shown in fifty candidates sitting for examination in June, 1897. The numbers who passed in four out of the six divisions were :—

Divisions :—1st.						3rd.	4th.	5th.
Honours	..	..	..	..	4	6	6	1
Passes	..	..	..	..	5	8	5	1

Edward McCheane took honours in each of the four.

* "Natural History Journal," February 15th, 1897.

In the beginning of 1898 it is stated* " Social evenings were commenced comprising music and elocution. Girls and boys took the chair alternately. William Fleming, and Mary Ellen Nelson were the first who filled the office ; surely a capital training for future days. On the first evening Isidore Cantor, and Fred Davey enacted Mark Twain and the Interviewer.

THE FIRST SCHOLARSHIPS.

In the closing month of 1897 the School Committee, for the purpose of stimulating education, offered two scholarships of the value of £20 and £15 to be awarded annually to the scholars of Penketh School, who stood highest in the Honours division, in the First class of the College of Preceptors' Examination.

Candidates must be, at least, fifteen years of age at the date of such examination, and must have been in the school for at least two years. The winner of the scholarship must submit a written statement to the Committee, of the manner in which he, or she, wished to use the award, as the money would only be paid for some purpose that would be of permanent benefit to the pupil.

In January 1897, the results achieved by the twenty scholars at this College of Preceptors' Examination were considered fairly satisfactory, and an advance on the preceding year. But it was not till the year 1900 that the £20 exhibition was won ; the distinction falling to Herbert Gibbons Ward. He chose a microscope as the most likely prize to be of permanent benefit to him, in his intended career in the medical profession. As a sequel, it is worthy of mention that H. Gibbons Ward took his degree of M.B. at the Victoria University, 28 July, 1906.

At the close of 1897, the highest fee for admission into the School was raised from £36 to £40. In September, 1899, a further encroachment on the school land was threatened.

* " Natural History Journal," March 15th, 1898.

The promoters of the Manchester and Liverpool Express Railway Company gave notice of their intention to obtain parliamentary powers, to acquire land from the school estate. The trustees were advised to reply that they dissented, as the Railway would seriously interfere with the cricket field and garden. The said mono-rail line would not have been seen much from the school, as it would have been in a cutting twenty feet below the garden, in order that the carriages could go under the existing Midland Railway bridge in Stocks Lane, but it would have caused the cricket crease and tennis court to be removed to a spot, in close proximity to the plunge bath. The bill for this Railway passed through Parliament, but the company were unable to acquire public money for the undertaking.

Early in the year 1900, Arnold Hodgkinson, of Southport, became Secretary of the School Committee, in the room of Charles Barnard, who retired after a service of fifteen years. He, however, accepted the auditing of the school accounts at the committee's request, and continued to attend the meetings of the committee as agent. He died at Liscard on the 16th of 9th mo., 1902, at the ripe age of eighty-three years.

FINANCE.

Turning to financial matters, the Report for the year ending 1892, at the outset of Albert Pollard's administration, gives the value of the school estate as :—

	Buildings	£6,140	} £7,857
Land, 22 acres 1 r. 12½ poles		1,717	

at which amount it stood at the end of the superintendency in 1900. But the borrowed capital for kitchen alterations, etc., at the close of 1892 was £1,450. This Albert Pollard strove to reduce, and he succeeded in process of time in paying off all but £150, in large measure by surplus income, and by grants and donations. It was his constant endeavour,

amounting to anxiety, to leave the school with this large debt discharged.

The grants and donations for the years 1893 to 1900 inclusive, were £1,853, and the subscriptions £555, or an average on this latter account of £69. The great reduction in the total of subscriptions—owing to the increase of similar objects requiring aid, is shown in a comparison of the average of £164 for the eight years from 1868 to 1875, with the £69 average from 1893 to 1900.

The number of scholars, at the end of 1900, was seventy-five, of whom fifty-one were boys, and twenty-four girls. The total since the beginning in 1834 was 1,541.

Albert Pollard had for some years past entertained a desire to enter more fully into his favourite vocation of class teaching, as he felt the responsibilities of the Superintendency pressing heavily upon him. To realise this consummation, he accepted an engagement at Ackworth School, as master of the highest class. The opportunity had been afforded by the death of Albert Linney, which left the post of First class teacher vacant.

Albert Pollard resigned his position at Penketh School, at the end of the year 1900. The Committee entered this testimony on their minutes, "We hear with regret that our friends Albert Pollard and his wife have decided to leave us. We wish to place on record our appreciation of their valuable services to the Institution. We shall long remember, with the pleasantest recollections, their kindness to the children, and their never failing courtesy to the Committee."

But, alas! things fell out otherwise; Albert Pollard was not permitted to realise his long cherished hope of being again at Ackworth, the place of his birth, and at his own old School, as the master of its highest class. He had continued to write his thoughtful addresses, and laboured under the responsibilities of the Penketh Institution, and joined in the games with the children, but all this while he was developing

consumption, as a result of his former serious illness, and this at last compelled him to discontinue his duties. Great and loving sympathy was felt for him by his many pupils and friends. The Committee did all in their power, by granting him leave of absence for the remainder of the term, which enabled him to retire to a sanatorium in the south, for the benefit of its open air treatment. His wife remained at the School to carry on her husband's duties, with all loving patience and fortitude, having the able support and sympathy of the masters, Charles Brightwœn Rowntree, B.A., and William Herbert Waite, M.A., as well as of all connected with the Institution.

Albert Pollard being thus debarred from undertaking the duties at Ackworth School, it came to pass that William F. Nicholson, B.A., then under a course of study, was requested to fill the post till the close of the year, which position he entered upon as a permanency in the following year.

The feeling of regret at Albert Pollard's retirement made so deep and sincere an impression on the hearts of his pupils and those of the staff, who had so long worked under him, that it took shape in a desire to present some lasting tribute to him. The evening of the usual breaking up party was made the occasion for the School's acknowledgment of the admirable service rendered by its chief.

As a tribute of love and sympathy, a handsome tea and coffee service from the teachers and scholars, and a bright copper kettle from the servants, were presented to Janet Pollard, for herself and her absent husband, by R. Percy Reynolds, who had been first class master under Albert Pollard for about seven years, and who had ever been his loyal supporter in all his progressive endeavours. R. P. Reynolds, who had come from his studies at Cambridge, spoke of the characteristics of the late Headmaster,—his energy and capacity, his thoughtful sermons, his Thursday addresses, the vigour with which he urged scholastic attainment, the

thoroughness he instilled into games, and the exactitude he insisted upon in every item of in or out of School work. All these, he said, "had as their central and sole aim the building up of character."

Most feelingly let it be said, in reference to Janet Pollard, whose interests had been so lovingly bound up in those of her husband, that the memory of her many acts of spontaneous kindness, the warm welcome she gave to all who came to the School, her love for the children under her care, will long live in the hearts of all those who have known her.

Albert Pollard, after striving to obtain relief on the Sussex downs, removed to the high pure air above Aysgarth, in Wensleydale, and finally retired to Grange-over-Sands, where he died on the 9th of May, 1902. He was buried, at his own request, in the Friends' Burial Ground in his native village of Ackworth, near the School he loved so well, and there "amid the fitful sunshine and sudden shower" of that spring afternoon, were gathered round him a still, solemn circle of those who held his memory dear.

WILLIAM EDWARD BROWN'S
ADMINISTRATION,
1901 TO THE PRESENT TIME.

WILLIAM EDWARD BROWN, B.A., and Edith Madeline Brown entered upon their duties at the beginning of the year 1901, as Headmaster of Penketh School, and Mistress of the Family respectively.

William Edward Brown was born in 1863. He was a scholar at Ackworth School 1873-8, and at Bootham School, York, 1878-80; also a student at the Flounders Institute, Ackworth. In 1894 he married Edith Madeline Collinson, who was also an Ackworth scholar.

The members of the school staff in addition to the Headmaster, were Charles Brightwen Rowntree, B.A., William Herbert Waite, M.A., and James Dudley, Masters; Kate Willmott, Governess; Agnes Tennant and Mary Sophia Wells, assistant teachers. During the year, John William Proud, B.A., came on as First class Master, Lilian Pickard, as First Mistress, and Henry Barton, B.A., for two terms as assistant master.

On the 31st of 1st mo., 1901, the School mustered forty-eight boys (including four day pupils) and twenty-one girls. The sonorous tones of a new school bell greeted the headmaster on entering. This bell was accepted by the Committee, as a gift from a Friend at Low Leighton, who was not favourably impressed with the sound of the old one. Its weight is eighty-eight pounds avoirdupois, yet in the opinion of most



WILLIAM EDWARD BROWN, B.A.

its prevailing tone, when "ringing in" to school, possesses no greater charm than that of its predecessor. Surely this must have been the cause of its removal to the back of the school buildings.

The Governess, Kate Wilmott, gave in her resignation at the end of the first term ; this the Committee received with much regret, and they recorded on minute their appreciation of her long term of service which extended over a period of eight years.

At the same time, Emily Wane resigned her position of Matron. Great regret was felt on her leaving, in the recollection of her six years and a half of capable and faithful service.

Nine months later, that good old friend of the school, Charles John Holmes, passed away on the 10th of 2nd mo., 1902. He loved the school to the last, for, though paralysed, he still visited it in his bath chair. He had been connected with the school officially for forty-five years ; its Treasurer nominally till the close, and its Secretary for many years, in his earlier days. His son, Charles Jackson Holmes, was appointed to succeed him as Treasurer of the school. Charles John Holmes left a sum of fifty pounds to the school he loved so well. This was remarkable as being the only legacy for the past fifteen years. The aggregate of all the school legacies amounts to £1,539.

The stern spirit of separation, which was so marked a feature, in the Friends' Schools a good half century ago, that the girls' side in one of these was styled "a terra incognita," had gradually, towards the beginning of this century, relaxed its sway, and a more natural intermingling of boys and girls, as in home life, was coming into vogue.

William E. Brown felt that the system of placing boys and girls in the same class for lessons, and making an artificial separation between them at other times, was wrong in principle, and he strove to make a move in the direction of breaking down the old barriers, and introducing a broader

system of co-education. He was one of the very first headmasters, in this country, to allow boys and girls to sit together for breakfast and tea, and to institute regular mixed games of cricket and hockey. Boys and girls were now placed on the same level as regards privileges and penalties. Both were equally eligible for membership in the school societies, and encouragement was given to associate together more naturally in the school excursions, and at all suitable times.

One of the consequences of this change of policy was that the name and station of "Governess," virtually disappeared, and the teachers, on both sides of the school, became similarly responsible to the headmaster.

Slight changes were made in the curriculum ; the boys took chemistry, and the girls in its place physiology and botany, the latter on the lines of outdoor observation. Euclid, once considered so essential for mental training, was replaced by a course of practical and theoretical geometry, on modern lines. Sewing, in which, as an out-of-school pursuit, the girls of Penketh excelled all other Friends' schools, at the time of the Industrial Exhibitions, from 1878 to 1882, is now taught as a class subject on the lines of "The London Institute for the Advancement of Plain Needlework." The girls work by the Institute syllabus, their industry being crowned with much of the old success in the exhibitions and examinations.

The term "Classes," which obtained from the commencement of the school, was changed to the academic title of "Forms," as is customary in most grammar and secondary schools. It is thus made easy to compare the standard of attainment at Penketh with that in similar institutions. Yet to old boys the change has an element of confusion ; for the highest "class" bears the same unit as the lowest "form." At Penketh, there were at first four "forms," but the first "form" was merged into the second, and a fifth was added in 1905, for the most advanced scholars.

A further change was made in the staff at the close of 1903, in order to lessen the details of office work for the headmaster, and liberate him for freer educational supervision, by the creation of the post of secretary to the headmaster. This post was assigned to Edith Swinburn Dixon at the beginning of 1904.

On the re-assembling in the beginning of 1902, the number of the scholars was materially reduced, from sixty-nine in 1901 to fifty-four; these were divided into thirty-eight boys and sixteen girls. This serious decrease created some anxiety in the minds of the authorities.

On the morning of this re-assembling, a very sad accident befell one of the new boys and cast a gloom over the school. This boy was brought to the institution by his father who, returning shortly after, took his son with him to Sankey Station. While the father's train was slowly leaving for Warrington, the boy ran alongside it to the end of the platform, where he essayed to cross the line behind the train, and was caught by an express going to Liverpool, and instantly killed. He was interred in the Friends' Burial Ground at Penketh.

The School Committee recorded on its minutes, during the year 1902, the passing away of Albert Pollard, the late headmaster of Penketh, of Charles Barnard, the school's late secretary, and of Samuel Whalley Davies, a trustee of the Institution, and also one of its earliest scholars.

In 1902, the School Committee applied to the Board of Education—established by the Act of 1899—for recognition as a school where students could qualify for purposes of registration as secondary teachers; one requirement being three years' experience in such a school. The headmaster's report of the condition of the school was forwarded to the Secretary of the Board. In 3rd mo., 1903, a notice was received from the Board stating that the school was thus recognised for three years; this period was extended for another term of three years in 1906. But this recognition is quite another thing

from that "recognition" which enables a school to earn Government grants.

In the 1st mo. of 1903, the Committee had again under anxious consideration the reduced numbers in the school, and they felt it incumbent upon them, as the appointed managers of the school, to bring the serious financial position of the Institution before the proprietary Monthly Meetings of Hardshaw East and West. They issued a circular in the form of a report calling a special General Meeting to be held in the Friends' Meeting House, Manchester, on the 3rd of 3rd mo., 1903. In this report the Committee declared their prospects. The year had closed with twelve fewer children than in 1901; that is fifty-six against sixty-eight, and as the loss was of those unconnected with the Society of Friends and who, therefore, paid the highest fees, there was a prospective diminution of income of £420 in comparison with 1901. The year 1903 commenced with only fifty-two children, and the debit balance at the bank, which stood at £447 at the end of 1900, had now risen to £498.

The meeting had a choice of one of the following courses :

1. To continue to struggle on, with decreasing revenue, and no corresponding reduction in expenditure, and to rely on the funds of the proprietary Monthly Meetings.
2. To bring the equipment and buildings up to date, which would require an outlay of at least £2,500.
3. The removal of the school to Southport, or some other health resort, and the disposal of the Penketh property.
4. The discontinuance of the school altogether.

After a thorough discussion of these four propositions, the judgment of the meeting was decidedly in favour of continuing the school, and laying out the sum of £3,000, to bring the appointments abreast of modern requirements.

All this was embodied in a second circular, from the Penketh School Committee, calling an adjourned special General Meeting to be held in the Liverpool Meeting-house, on the

22nd of 6th mo., 1903. This circular contained the following agenda :

1. That the improvements, authorised by the special General Meeting at Manchester, should mainly consist of two new dormitories, a laboratory, teachers' studies, and music rooms according to the plan submitted.

2. To authorise the committee to arrange a loan of £3,000, to be repaid over a period of years.

3. That the two Monthly Meetings undertake the responsibility for the repayment of the loan.

4. That the two Monthly Meetings be asked to recommend that a sum of £400 per annum be contributed by the Hardshaw Annual Meeting every year, in addition to the £100 from the Hardshaw Educational Committee.

5. A minute from Lancashire and Cheshire Quarterly Meeting, inviting the Committee of Penketh School to consider whether any steps can be taken, to extend the management of the Institution to the whole of the Quarterly Meeting.

This adjourned meeting authorised the building of the new wing, with alterations in the old part according to the plan, at the estimated outlay of £3,000. It also recommended the sum of £300, as a grant from the Hardshaw Annual Meeting, in addition to the £100 from the Hardshaw Educational Committee.

The general design of the extension was to duplicate the Jubilee Memorial building, and to obviate the inconvenience of the approach to the Jubilee schoolrooms, by making a corridor between the new and old wings, thus giving access to every schoolroom from it.

On the ground floor of the new wing, on the left hand going from the playroom, is a boys' day lavatory; next to it, a fine spacious Masters' common room, and beyond an extensive laboratory.

Upstairs is a well lighted dormitory containing thirty beds, immediately over the laboratory, with a smaller one adjoining, and one master's bed-sitting room.

In the old part of the school buildings a number of alterations were made. Three boys' dormitories were cut off, in order to make four rooms for music practice, and a special one for the music mistress. A spacious landing and a new corridor were made, to connect the new part with the old main building. The narrow upstairs passage was widened, and, in so doing, a section was taken off the front bedrooms. A thoroughfare now runs circuitously all through the upstairs school buildings.

Besides these, one good sized dormitory and two small ones have been made out of the old ones. The corridor on the window side was incorporated with the museum, which forms, with the enlargement, perhaps the most pleasant change of all. It is lighted from both windows and skylight. Besides containing cabinets of natural history specimens, it is used as a reference library, and a reading room for young students.

The somewhat dark and unattractive boys' playroom, with its iron pillars, was made more cheerful by opening two new windows, in place of the small one looking into the boys' playground ; and to the sloping arcade-like passage leading from this playroom to the dining room, was given a new window in place of the nailed up door, and a fine new bay on the side, which adds greatly to its cheerfulness.

What was once the boot shed is gone for ever, and boots are now cleaned in the old changing room. Nor would scholars of some years ago, easily recognise their wash room, in the spacious new changing room to which it has given place.

A portion of the tumble-down range of outhouses at the back has been cleared away, and by the kind gift of Wilfred Irwin, of Manchester, part of the ground has been planted with young trees ; moreover two rows of trees have been set along the cinder path leading to the high road.

OPENING OF THE NEW WING.

The formal opening of the new building took place on the 25th of 3rd mo., 1905. This was a red letter day in the school's

history. Invitations had been sent to every household in the two proprietary Monthly Meetings. These brought a large concourse of 250 friends and old scholars. Though this number fell short of the 400 on the Jubilee Day in 1884, yet the outlay of £3,000 outweighed by three times the Jubilee investment, while the influential tone of the assembly, and the potential and far reaching results for the cause of education, mark the day as one of the greatest in the annals of the school.

Alfred Bigland, of Birkenhead, presided over the ceremonial meeting, and was supported by Vice-Chancellor Dale, of Liverpool University, John William Graham, M.A., of the Dalton Hall, Manchester; Frederick Andrews, B.A., Headmaster of Ackworth School; Francis H. Brown, M.A., Principal of the Flounders Institute, Leeds; Charles E. Stansfield, M.A., Secretary of the Central Education Committee of the Society of Friends; J. Moore Murray, Director of Education, Warrington; W. H. Hewitt, Director of Technical Education, Liverpool; Caroline C. Graveson, B.A., of Liverpool University; the members of the School Committee, and the Headmaster of the School.

The speakers dwelt on the conditions under which education was being organised; the absolute necessity for a lengthened course of instruction, the co-education of the sexes, as a move in the right direction; the exceptional value attaching to the experience of a school like Penketh, and the desirability of every child in the Society of Friends receiving a secondary education.

The treasurer of the School Committee, Charles Jackson Holmes, J.P., expressed the pleasure the Committee felt in seeing so many educationists, and friends of Penketh, present on that great occasion. After tea the scholars most pleasantly contributed their share to the day's proceedings by a concert of music, recitation and song. Yet three more days elapsed ere the celebration was brought to a close, by a

sumptuous tea, and a merry round of games among the scholars.

The record of the founding of the Penketh Old Scholars' Association Scholarships, on June 18th, 1904, should have a place here chronologically, but as a full account is given of it in the History of the Association, the reader is referred to page 133.

The desire of the Penketh Committee was to make "Preparatory Classes for intending pupil teachers" a strong feature of the School, but when application was made to the Director of Education for the County Palatine of Lancaster, to be thus recognised as a secondary school, at which the County Council Scholarships for intending pupil teachers were tenable, the reply was, that the Lancashire Education Committee had decided that successful candidates for Junior Exhibitions would be required to attend an approved Secondary Day School, which was under public management. As this meant a school earning grants under the Board of Education, it was impossible that the application could be acceded to.

The question whether to apply to the Board of Education for recognition, entitling Penketh School to earn government grants, is still pending.

On the 18th of 9th month, 1905, Florence A. Wharton, B.A., of Liverpool University, entered Penketh School as First Mistress. She was the first Penketh girl, with the one exception of Olive Octavia Hooper, to obtain a degree, and she was also the first graduate mistress in the history of Penketh School.

Mention might appropriately be made here of the other Penketh Scholars who have obtained degrees. Benjamin Bower Le Tall is the first that is known. He was a scholar 1866-9, and took his degree of B.A. in 1879, and M.A. in 1882. George Follows (scholar 1880-1), won a Whitworth Scholarship in 1895, graduated B.Sc. Victoria University, in June, 1896, and obtained M.Sc. (Vict.), in June, 1899.

John Edgar Smith, (scholar 1880-6), and afterwards apprentice and master, won his B.Sc., 29th June, 1901.

Olive Octavia Hooper (scholar 1883-9), was the first to be awarded a special scholarship on leaving Penketh in 1889, for two years, to enable her to go to the Mount School, York. The Scholarship was raised from several sources outside the School. She afterwards obtained a Liverpool County Council Scholarship, which she held for the four years 1896-1900. She graduated B.Sc. in Victoria University, with honours in Physics, and her M.Sc. was conferred by Liverpool University in 1904.

INSPECTION OF THE FRIENDS' BOARDING SCHOOLS BY THE GOVERNMENT BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The origin of this important educational visitation is mentioned in the "Report of the Friends' Central Education Committee," which also contained the Report of the Inspection of Friends' Public Schools by the Board of Education, drawn up by J. W. Headlam, and issued in 12th month, 1905.

It may be explained that this Central Education Committee is one appointed by the Yearly Meeting of Friends, of 1902, in place of the Central Education Board. On the 6th of 2nd month, 1903, this Committee appointed Charles Edward Stansfield, M.A., as secretary and Susanna Emily Wells, B.A., as assistant secretary, and they commenced their services on the 1st of 5th month, 1903.

The Report proceeds :—"The proposal for an independent inquiry into the position of our Boarding Schools and the best means of strengthening them and adapting them to modern conditions, was made to the Central Education Committee by Prof. Michael E. Sadler, of Victoria University, Manchester." The following minute of the Committee of 4th of 3rd month, 1904, explains the aim and scope of the enquiry which was then authorised.

Minute 7. "A proposal for a general inspection of our Schools to be undertaken by one body of picked inspectors, (by preference, inspectors under the Board of Education), and during the same school term, so far as possible, has been brought before the executive.

"The Committee is impressed by the importance of the question, and feels that it is essential that the director of the inspection should have a full knowledge of the educational history and ideals of the Society of Friends, and that his report to the Central Education Committee should be general and advisory in character, dealing with the relations of the Schools to one another, and with their suitability to the needs of their special constituencies, and the Society as a whole."

The Committees of the eleven Schools responded readily to the request for their co-operation, and an interview was arranged in 7th month, 1904, with the Hon. W. N. Bruce, Assistant Secretary to the Board of Education for Secondary Schools. As the Board had recently conducted inspections of seven of the Schools, it was agreed that a full inspection of the four remaining Schools should be carried out, and visits paid to the others, so as to bring the information up to date. A "general advisory report" to the Central Education Committee was also promised, and J. W. Headlam, one of the three staff-inspectors of the Board for Secondary Schools, was designated as the most suitable director of the inquiry.

J. W. Headlam, assisted by Miss A. D. Crosby and other inspectors, carried out the inspections and visits during the autumn of 1904 and the spring of 1905, and his general report was presented to the Committee at its meeting on the 11th of 11th mo., 1905. The report of J. W. Headlam divided the eleven Friends' Schools into three groups; Rawdon, Penketh, Ayton and Sibford one group; Ackworth, Sidcot and Saffron Walden another; and Bootham, The Mount and Leighton Park the third.



VIEW OF PENKETH SCHOOL IN 1901.



Of the group in which Penketh falls, viz., that of Rawdon, Penketh, Ayton, and Sibford, the report says: "These Schools were originally established, to meet a definite want in the education of a class of children, who would otherwise have been unprovided for, as they were not admissible to the first set of Schools. This class has, however, owing to changes in the general constitution of the Society, practically ceased to exist as a separate class, and while their original duty is therefore taken away from them, these Schools have not succeeded in finding exactly what kind of work can be most usefully assigned to them. The distinction, on which these Schools were founded, has now become obsolete. Those connected with the Society are now admitted to all the schools, and are considered eligible for the benefits of the endowment, *i.e.*, they can be admitted at the lower rates.

"The aim of schools of this type should be to send out their pupils, able to read with clearness and intelligence, to write with grammatical accuracy, and with a much larger vocabulary and knowledge of English idiom, and the principles of expression than is now usual in boys who leave school at the age of fifteen, with some knowledge of such works of literature as are suitable for their age, and especially with some interest in, and affection for, books. They should be thoroughly trained in the use of simple tools, and in drawing, which should be used also as a means for training the powers of observation, and they should have an introduction to the elements of physical laws, and the use of simple scientific instruments; lastly, they should have a thorough mathematical training, besides a living and eager interest in Natural History."

The above suggestions are at the present time receiving the very careful attention of all our School Committees.

The financial statement for the first five years of this administration, ending the 31st December, 1905, is as follows:

	£	s.	d.
Subscriptions from Lancashire and Cheshire Quarterly Meeting	379	0	0
Grants from the funds of the two Proprietary Monthly Meetings	1,750	0	0
Grants from the Ditton and Frandley Estates ..	80	0	0
Donations from private individuals	138	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£2,347	0	0
	<hr/>		

The amount which stood on loan, at the end of 1905, for the new buildings and other improvements, together with one year's interest, is £3,041.

THE PROPOSAL FOR WIDENING THE AREA OF THE MANAGEMENT OF PENKETH SCHOOL TO THE WHOLE OF THE LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE QUARTERLY MEETING.

It was stated, in the earlier part of this history that the Committee of Penketh School, in the year 1848, had a conference with certain Friends, appointed by the Lancashire and Cheshire Quarterly Meeting, relative to a minute of the latter Meeting, respecting a widening of the borders of the two proprietary Monthly Meetings, so as to embrace the whole of the Quarterly Meeting. It was considered undesirable at that time, to change the constitution of the school management, or to transfer the property from the existing trustees.

This subject, left in abeyance for fifty-five years, was revived again by the same Quarterly Meeting in 4th mo., 1903, when it invited the Committee of Penketh School to consider whether any steps could be taken to extend the management of the Institution to the whole of the Quarterly Meeting.

The consideration was postponed till 4th mo., 1905, when the School Committee signified to the Quarterly Meeting that they would be glad if the Quarterly Meeting could see its

way to invite each of the other Monthly Meetings, within its borders, to appoint a representative to meet with the Committee.

The proposal came before the Quarterly Meeting in 4th mo., 1905, but it was not accepted.

The Quarterly Meeting therefore appointed a Committee to confer with the School Committee, and the result of this conference was the proposal—"that the widening of the interest in the school, by bringing the management more before the membership of the Quarterly Meeting, was a movement which would receive the cordial support of all those interested in education. That the Trust Deed of 1838 gives the Trustees the power to let the premises, by direction of the General Meeting, and that this provision might be acted upon, by the Trustees letting the school to themselves, less one of their number, or with one other in addition, for a lease of twenty-one years, with power to break, at seven or fourteen years, and that the re-constituted General Meeting might be composed of any Friends, within the limits of the Quarterly Meeting of Lancashire and Cheshire. The Quarterly Meeting accepted the Report, but after a considerable interchange of views, the General Meeting of the school was not prepared to come to any definite conclusion, and the further consideration was adjourned to a Special General Meeting, to be convened by the School Committee.

In accordance with this, the Penketh School Committee called a special General Meeting, to be held in Manchester on the 7th of 2nd mo., 1906, to consider the proposal of the Quarterly Meeting, together with the Hardshaw Monthly Meetings' appointed representatives.

The judgment of the Meeting was that responsibility of management should harmonise with financial responsibility, for however the Committee of Management was extended, the financial responsibility would still remain with the two Hardshaw Monthly Meetings.

The Meeting therefore, after considerable discussion, did not see its way to accept the proposition of the Quarterly Meeting to lease the school as suggested by them. The Meeting, however, thought that the management might be than extended, by the Quarterly Meeting appointing not more than nine representatives other than those from Hardshaw East and West Monthly Meetings, to meet with the School Committee, and for all practical purposes, to become members of it.

From this date the number of pupils began to increase, and in the beginning of 1907 reached a figure higher than any during the previous six years. The standard of attainment also rose, and as an evidence of the thoroughness of the work accomplished, it may be stated that an increasing number of "Honours" have been obtained in the outside examinations.

The Penketh Old Scholars' Association Continuation Scholarships have helped very materially to stimulate perseverance amongst those in the highest form; and the retaining in the institution for an additional year, pupils of good moral influence, has been to a considerable extent the means of infusing a healthy and loyal tone into the whole School.

Another encouraging sign is, that the Committee of Management, by the recent widening of its representation to the whole of Lancashire and Cheshire Quarterly Meeting, has an increase in its membership by having a representative from all the Monthly Meetings, except one, within its area.

At no previous period of the School's history have there been more children in the School who are members of the Society of Friends, the proportion at the beginning of 1907 being of Friends 44 per cent., connected 31 per cent., and unconnected 25 per cent. The total children admitted since the commencement in 1834 is 1,711.

To forecast the future of the School, even though the equipment has been brought up to a modern standard, would be a difficult task.

The Central Education Committee of the Society of Friends aims at classifying and co-ordinating the Schools under its jurisdiction. It is by no means certain into which category Penketh will fall.

But the value of an education at Penketh, beyond that of supplying a well-grounded modern education, is the Quaker influence, both social and religious, which has ever been the strong characteristic of the Schools belonging to the Society of Friends.

SUMMARY

OF

Subscriptions, Donations & Legacies,

TO

PENKETH SCHOOL,

FROM 1834 TO 1906.

				£	s.	d.
Hardshaw Estates	-	-	-	10,580	0	0
Annual Subscriptions	-	-	-	10,642	0	0
Special do.	-	-	-	642	0	0
Special Donations	-	-	-	4,222	0	0
Ordinary do.	-	-	-	990	0	0
Ditton Estate	-	-	-	176	0	0
Frandle Estate	-	-	-	183	0	0
Cheshire Monthly Meeting	-	-	-	127	0	0
Howard's Charity, London	-	-	-	25	0	0
Legacies	-	-	-	1,589	0	0
				<hr/>		
				29,176	0	0
Loan for Buildings, 1906	-	-	-	3,000	0	0
				<hr/>		
				£32,176	0	0
				<hr/>		

GEOLOGY OF THE PENKETH DISTRICT.

BY JOSEPH SPENCE HODGSON.

THE Triassic group is put at the base of the Mesozoic, or Secondary series, because the fossils show the advent of the Mesozoic flora and fauna.

The old name of New Red Sandstone is familiarly retained. These rocks consist for the most part of bright red sandstones, clays and marls, with layers, nodules, or veinings of gypsum, beds of rock salt, bands and massive beds of limestone, often dolomite.

The flora of the Triassic period consisted mainly of ferns, equisetums, conifers and cycads; so typical are the latter, that the Mesozoic formations have been classed as belonging to the "Age of Cycads."

The fauna is represented by Deinosaurus, that walked mainly on their strong hind legs, the prints of their hind feet being found: many had three bird-like toes, and left footprints quite like those of birds; others had four or five toes and attained an enormous size, a single footprint measuring twenty inches.

In Britain, these rocks occupy a large area of the low plains in the centre of England, thence northward, along the flanks of the Carboniferous tracts, to Morecambe Bay, and southward, by the head of the Bristol Channel to the south-east of Devonshire.

FORMATION.

Rhaetic	..	Penarth beds. Red, green and grey marl, etc.
Upper Trias	or	New Red Marl. Red and grey shales and marls, with beds of rocksalt and gypsum.
Keuper	..	Lower Keuper Sandstone, thinly laminated micaceous sandstones and marls, etc.
Middle	..	Doubtfully present in England.
Lower Trias	or	Upper mottled sandstone.
Bunter	..	Pebble beds. Harder reddish-brown sandstones.

Lower mottled sandstone.

These sandstones and marls are almost barren of organic remains: the conditions for animal life were so extremely unfavourable.

Such an association of materials points to isolated basins of deposit or inland lakes, to which the sea found occasional access, and in which the water underwent concentration, until its gypsum and salt were thrown down. In Cheshire, the salt occurs in two main beds, of which the lower is sometimes one hundred feet thick.

The lower Trias or Bunter, lies on the north side of the Mersey, from Liverpool to Penketh, Warrington, Manchester and Stockport, and on the south of the river lies the upper Trias, where are the great salt producing beds of Cheshire.

The Mersey, west of Runcorn Gap, expands into an estuary three miles in breadth, opposite Ince; the bed of the estuary is for the most part dry at low water, with the exception of the river channels; the rise and fall of the spring tides at Liverpool is thirty-six feet.

The region south of the Mersey is the most hilly; the broken ridges above Frodsham, Runcorn and Warrington form the northernmost spurs of a range of Triassic hills, which may be traced continuously southward to Malpas in Cheshire. This range marks the junction of the Bunter

and Keuper formations, and embraces the escarpments of Delamere Forest and Peckforton. On the north side of the Mersey, the land rises gradually from the water's edge, and towards Woolton, Wavertree and West Derby, Knowsley, Rainhill and St. Helens, forms hills of an average elevation of 260 feet.

The observations that have been taken from borings, made to great depths, through the glacial drifts, between Birkenhead and Runcorn, and during excavations for the Manchester Ship Canal, prove that the old valley of the Mersey had a far greater depth,—as much even as 650 feet in many places—than at present, the trough being filled up with nearly 200 feet of glacial drift, the surface of which is but little above high water mark. From borings and wells, made at various points along the banks of the Mersey, between Warrington and New Brighton, it appears that this river runs over an old pre-glacial valley, now filled up with Glacial Drift deposits ; that the centre of this old depression lies north of the present river at Runcorn, so that the river ran through part of Widnes, on the Lancashire side, instead of through Runcorn Gap, and down through Liverpool, as at present. The borings near Ormskirk showed the existence of a great valley, sunk over 400 feet below the level of the sea, now filled up with drift, and that the old Mersey made its way in the direction of St. Helens and Ormskirk, ultimately arriving at the sea some distance to the North of Liverpool, at a point that remains to be discovered.

The old bed of the river is 115 feet below the Ordnance datum line at its deepest part, 87 feet at Warrington Bridge, and 100 feet below it at Sankey Bridge. Westward of Widnes, at Huyton, the rock surface was reached, at 65 feet below the Ordnance datum, but at Tranmere 44 feet, Canada Dock 44 feet, and Garston Dock $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

From the borings, it would appear that the surface of the rock valley is lower near Widnes, than at Birkenhead near the

sea. It is believed that the river terrace of the valley of the Mersey, and Irwell, from Didsbury, and Manchester, westward to near Warrington, and from Altrincham to Eccles, has been formed when the land stood lower than at present, and the rains during floods, covered a far wider area than they do now. The Mersey has a drainage of 885 square miles.

In the glacial period, the material, brought down by the ice buried hill and valley, and so changed the face of the country. Remains discovered at Crewe, and elsewhere, showed that in the pre-glacial age, elephants, and a whole group of wild animals, roamed the Lancashire and Cheshire plains. With the severe cold of the glacial period, the animals began to disappear, and the work of destruction was completed by the glacial seas sweeping over the land, carrying deposits of gravel and clay, and bringing about the almost dead-level surface of the Lancashire and Cheshire of to-day.

PENKETH ORNITHOLOGY.

BY JAMES ARTHUR JACKSON, OF WARRINGTON.

THE district round Penketh is not specially favourable for a large number of different species of birds, as the country is not much wooded and is rather flat.

What trees there are have suffered from the proximity to Widnes and its chemical fumes, although less than those on the other side of the Mersey, about Norton Priory, and Halton Castle, which forms so conspicuous a landmark across the river.

The bird, which struck me as specially abundant when first I became acquainted with the district, was the Skylark, which is still very numerous, and as soon as fine days come in February, it greets us with its song. At first it seems undecided and sings without mounting up very high, but, by the beginning of March, it is usually in full song, if the weather be at all favourable.

Cuerdley Marsh, by the riverside, near Fiddler's Ferry Station, is a very interesting place for birds. Large flocks of Lapwings congregate there in the autumn and winter : several species of Seagulls come up the river, and also some Wild Duck.

Snipe in winter, Sandpipers in summer, frequent the ditches and pools, and I have seen a Snow Bunting, which was killed there some years ago.

I am told that the number of Wild Fowl coming up the river has very much decreased, since the Bridge at Runcorn was built ; no doubt it acts as a barrier to birds following the course of the river.

Sea Starwort, and other shore plants, may be found in the ditches on the Marsh, and the young Rooks, as soon as they get well on the wing, venture across from the rookery at Norton Priory, to feed on these.

A little further down the river, at Hale, there is still one of the few remaining working Decoys for Wild Duck, some very interesting particulars of which are given in Mitchell's " Birds of Lancashire."

There are a few country lanes left about Sankey, where the hedge bottoms are not kept trim and clean, so that there is a chance of finding the nests of Whitethroats, Sedge-warblers and Yellow-Hammers in the bushes.

Water Hens are abundant and frequent all the ponds, which are numerous in the district, and I have often noticed Kingfishers, flying across the fields from one pond to another.

I give, below, a list of birds which are likely to come under the notice of anyone looking for them. Most of them I have seen myself, and there are many others, which may show themselves to a person resident in the locality.

Missel Thrush	Bullfinch
Thrush	Reed Bunting
Redwing	Yellow Hammer
Fieldfare	Snow Bunting
Blackbird	Starling
Whinchat	Magpie
Robin	Jackdaw
Whitethroat	Rook
Golden Crest	Skylark
Willow Wren	Swift
Wheatear	Green Woodpecker
Sedge Warbler	Kingfisher
Hedge Sparrow	Cuckoo
Long-tailed Titmouse	Barn Owl

Great Titmouse	Sparrow Hawk
Cole Titmouse	Kestrel
Blue Titmouse	Heron
Wren	Bittern
Pied Wagtail	Wild Duck
Yellow Wagtail	Teal
Grey Wagtail	Woodpigeon
Meadow Pipit	Pheasant
Tree Pipit	Partridge
Spotted Flycatcher	Land Rail
Swallow	Moor Hen
Martin	Lapwing
Sand Martin	Snipe
Greenfinch	Jack Snipe
Sparrow	Sandpiper
Tree Sparrow	Curlew
Chaffinch	Common Tern
Linnet	Black-headed Gull

NOTE.—The following is a list of birds, not given by J. A. Jackson, but seen in the wider area of twelve miles radius of Penketh School, by members of the Penketh Boys' Field Club, 1891, their total being eighty-six, in May of that year.

Tawny Owl	Crow
Lesser Redpole	Hooded Crow
Hawfinch	Jay
Goldfinch	Grouse
Brambling	Golden Plover
Siskin	Dunlin
Marsh Tit	Redshank
Redstart	Wild Goose
Chiffchaff	Great Black-backed Gull
Blackcap	Common Gull
Lesser Whitethroat	Kittiwake
Stonechat	Herring Gull

NOTES ON THE FLORA OF THE DISTRICT.

BY JOSEPH THOMAS GUMERSALL.

AT the time that the school was established, no inconsiderable portion of the township of Penketh consisted of a large, unenclosed common, called Greystone Heath. To the north and west of this lay the agricultural tracts of Sankey, Burtonwood, and Bold, all of which were, at one time, fairly wooded.

To the south-west of the village, after crossing the Mersey at a point known as Fiddler's Ferry, there extended for miles what went by the name of Cuerdley Marshes.

In the early sixties, all these sections were worked botanically by John Peers and William Davenport: the former contributed to the "Phytologist" a "List of the less common plants found about Warrington."

In this list, for the Heathland, amongst others, occur the Petty Whin, Water Purslane, Marsh Gentian, Bog Pimpernel, Flea, Starheaded and Greenribbed Sedges.

For the Woodland, the small upright St. John's Wort, Common Rest Harrow, Field Bindweed, Wood Clubrush, and the Meadow Barley.

From the marshes, are reported the Enchanter's Nightshade, Sea Milkwort, Sea Plantain, Thrift, and Horned Pondweed.

In addition to these, William Davenport mentions the two Heaths (tetralix and cinerea), as occurring on the common, Polypody and Hardfern on the sides of the Liverpool Road

in Sankey, the Hart's Tongue in Meeting Lane, the Adder's Tongue on the Mersey Dykes, between Fiddler's Ferry and Warrington, the Prickley Shield Fern (*aspidium aculeatum*), in Burtonwood, and the Oak Fern near Lymm.

The writer of this paper was unacquainted with the Penketh neighbourhood, until some time after the whole aspect of the country had been altered by the noxious emanations from the chemical works at Warrington, Widnes and St. Helens. He is, however, of opinion, although neither a botanist nor a geologist, that the district was never very prolific in its flora, the absence of lime and the prevalence of clay being a sufficient explanation of the comparative dearth of flowering plants.

Of the thirty-one typical spring flowers, the first appearing of which was recorded for so many years in the Floral Calendar of the *Natural History Journal*, twenty-one were as common at Penketh as elsewhere ; five, viz., the Anemone, Sloe, Crab, Ground Ivy, and Greater Stitchwort were but sparsely distributed ; whilst five others, viz. ; the Primrose, Sweet Violet, Cowslip, Purple and Spotted Orchis were practically non-existent,—a fact, no doubt, accounted for by the absence of old laid meadow lands. The tendency to fill up ditches, and to clear hedgebacks had the effect of exterminating, or considerably reducing the number of several species ; yet in spite of this, the pretty little Moschatel continued to appear, each spring, near Farnworth, at which place there grew also, in profusion, masses of the large white Bindweed. On the boggy wastelands might be found the Woody Nightshade, Marsh Valerian, Horsemint, and Greater Skullcap. In Burtonwood, the Green Habernaria occurred, and, round Winwick, the Harebell was fairly plentiful. Fifty-three different species of plants were found growing on Cuerdley Marshes, during a ramble there, on a day in 1887. Amongst them may be mentioned Thrift, Teasel, and the Greater Spearwort.

Just over the Bridgwater Canal from Cuerdley, before the Ship Canal was cut, there was a coppice, which, in spring, was one mass of Hyacinths and Dog's Mercury. The bright green leaves and scarlet berries of the Black Bryony adorned the hedges on the Bold Estate in autumn, and the Heartsease spread its tricolor gaily over Risley Moss.

Stray patches of Crosswort (*G. saxatile*), Ling, Gorse, Eye-bright and Milkwort remained to tell of the once extensive Penketh Heath, now, unhappily, no longer the common-land of the villagers, but enclosed, and given to those who already possessed large private properties.

Five species of ferns remained at this time (1890); these were the Male Fern, Lady Fern, Broad Prickly Shield Fern, Bracken and Common Polypody,—the last named having become very scarce.

In the year 1886, William Davenport presented to the school his collection of pressed plants, gathered in the neighbourhood of Warrington, 130 species in all.

These, in 1888, James Woolman remounted, on uniform sized sheets of stiff white paper, and altered the nomenclature, from the Linnæan, to the Natural system. He, and others, added to the collection, plants from the district and elsewhere, so that by 1890, a herbarium of about 430 species was lodged in one of the Museum cabinets, and a further record of the same secured, by placing, in the Library copy of Bentham's "Flora," a cross opposite the plate of each plant which had now found a home in the new herbarium.

An additional distinguishing mark, in the same volume, shows that, during the years 1890 to 1893, about 170 species of plants were noticed, as flowering in the immediate vicinity of the school, a number which, no doubt, might have been largely added to, if the record had been persevered with during succeeding years.

BUTTERFLIES, MOTHS AND BEETLES, OF THE PENKETH DISTRICT.

BY JOHN EDGAR SMITH, B.SC., AND JOSEPH T. GUMERSALL.

OF the Lepidoptera of the Penketh district, the Moths were more abundant, relatively to the number of species, than the Butterflies.

Of the latter, about thirteen species were fairly common. The Clouded Yellow, intermittently appearing, was always specially noted.

In addition to the Whites, we took the Red Admiral, Painted Lady, Silver-washed Fritillary, Meadow Browns, Common Blue, and Small Copper.

Peacocks frequented the school garden in considerable numbers.

Of the moths, our greatest finds were of the order *Sphingidæ*, or Hawk Moths. We possessed the Death's Head, Convolvulus, Elephant, Eyed, Poplar, and Hummingbird Hawk Moths, all of which were taken on the school premises.

The Oak Eggar swarmed in the young plantations round Burtonwood, and the "Old Lady" was frequently captured in the garden, by "sugaring."

The Puss, Swallow-tail, Tiger, and Plume Moths were also common.

Further afield, on Chat-moss, the Emperor Moth abounded.

At one time, the school collection contained 350 specimens of *Lepidoptera*, which were, unfortunately, destroyed by mice.

Beetle collecting flourished at Penketh during the old Field Club days, in the nineties, "beating" and "sweeping" being more productive than "sugaring" for moths.

At one School Natural History Exhibition, 526 specimens were shown; this probably, marked the Penketh maximum.

The commonest orders represented in the above were:—*Dyticidæ* and *Gyrinidæ* (Whirligigs), which were very frequent in most of the ponds.

Cicindelidæ (Tiger Beetles) were found in Cheshire; *Rhynchophora* (Weevils) in all the hedges; *Coccinellidæ* (Ladybirds), *Elateridæ* (Click Beetles), *Melolonthidæ* (Chafers), *Geotrupidæ* (Carrion Beetles) were common.

Old Field Club members will doubtless be familiar with *Anchomenus*, *Carabus*, *Laccophilus*, *Agabus*, *Necrodes*, *Ilybius*, *Colymbetes*, *Silpha*, etc., names which may awaken recollections of famous meetings in the Museum, and jolly excursions in the farmer's cart, even if the shafts did, occasionally, break!

TEACHERS AND OFFICERS
OF
PENKETH SCHOOL.

1834 TO 1907.

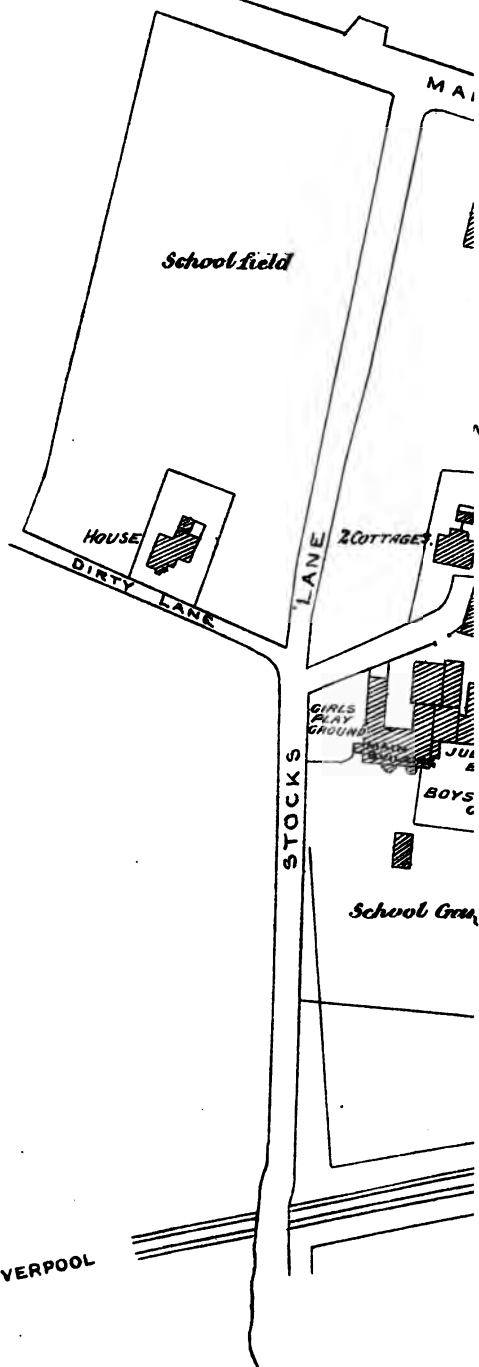
Compiled from the Minute Books of
the School Committee, and by the aid
of correspondence. A sketch biography
is attached to most of the names.

BY
JOSEPH SPENCE HODGSON.

SUPERINTENDENTS.

ENTERED.		LEFT THE OFFICE.
1834	WILLIAM THISTLETHWAITE. From a School in Bainbridge, Wensleydale. Left in 1846 to be Master on Duty at Ackworth School. In 1847 he opened a School at Tulketh Hall near Preston, and was joined by Dr. Satterthwaite, whose sister he married. The two built Lindow Grove School, Wilmslow, Cheshire. Died at Wilmslow in 1870, aged fifty-seven.	1846
1846	WILLIAM GROOM, Master in charge of the School.	1847
1847	WILLIAM GROOM appointed Superintendent. Went out to New Zealand in 1858, where he is now living. See p. 202.	1848
1848	SAMUEL EVENS. Ackworth Scholar 1801-6, and followed on as apprentice till 1813, and was a Master one year. Master at Wigton School 1815 to 1819. Born 7th 4th mo., 1792. Died 3rd 1st mo., 1878, aged eighty-six.	1855
1855	FREDERICK RICHARDSON. Born at Coventry 1829. Scholar at Sibford and pupil teacher. Flounders Institute two years. Master at Mountmellick just before the separation of Boys and Girls. Married Sarah Lamb, of Sibford, and came to Penketh. Conducted a School for thirty-four years at Lexden, Colchester. Died 28th 4th mo., 1903, aged seventy-four.	1861
1861	JOSHUA HOPKINS DAVY, Ackworth Scholar, 1836-9. Married Jane Wood, of York. Died 1882.	1863
1863	SAMUEL EVENS. Second time.	1869

From LIVERPOOL



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ENTERED.	SUPERINTENDENTS.	LEFT THE OFFICE.
1869	JAMES TURNER. Penketh Scholar 1854-6, Continued as apprentice until 1864. Master till 1866. Went to Wigton School for one year as Master. See pp. 202, 203, 207.	1886
1886	JOSEPH THOMAS GUMERSALL. Ayton Scholar and Apprentice. At the Flounders Institute and London University. At Ulster Provincial School, Lisburn, as Master. Married Louisa Linney, of Pontefract.	1893
1893	ALBERT POLLARD, B.A. Born at Ackworth where his father was Master at the School for fourteen years. Scholar at Ackworth 1871-6. Continued as apprentice 1878-82, was Master 1885-92. In 1888 he married Jane Hallaway Wallis. He died 9th 5th mo., 1902.	1900
1901	WILLIAM EDWARD BROWN, B.A. Ackworth Scholar 1873-8, went on to Bootham School, York, 1878-80. Junior Teacher at Ackworth 1880-4. Student at the Flounders Institute, Ackworth. Master at Paradise House School, Stoke Newington, 1884-6, and at Oliver's Mount School, Scarborough 1888-94. Married Edith Madeline Collinson in 1894, and after keeping a private school in Sheffield, they entered as heads of the household at Penketh.	In Office.

MASTERS.

ENTERED.		LEFT THE OFFICE.
1846	WILLIAM GROOM. Scholar at Penketh. No. 2 boy on list, 1834-36 and 1838-40. Apprentice till 1846, placed in charge of the school on the retirement of William Thistlethwaite for nine months, and became full Superintendent in 1847. See pp. 200-207.	1847
1844	JOHN THWAITE HARKER, for a short time.	1844
1852	THOMAS CARTWRIGHT. Scholar No. 131 at Penketh 1841-5. Apprentice 1846-52. See p. 207.	1853
1853	WILLIAM ADAIR. Wigton Scholar 1841-4.	1854
1855	LOUIS FRY.	1857
1857	WALTER WADE WILLMOTT. Apprentice at Penketh 1851-7. Master for six months.	1857
1859	JOSHUA FAYLE. A teacher for a time, whilst staying in Penketh.	1859
1860	CHARLES ELCOCK. Scholar at Rawdon School 1842-8. Teacher at Wigton School 1852-6.	1862
1862	GEORGE CREIGHTON.	1863
1864	JAMES TURNER. Penketh Scholar 1854-6. Apprentice till 1864. See pp. 201, 203, 205.	1866
1866	ARTHUR DRIVER. Temporary.	1866
1866	THOMAS LEICESTER. Three weeks. Penketh Scholar 1852-5.	1866
1866	THOMAS KILNER BRAITHWAITE. Apprentice at Ayton School. Teacher at Wigton School, 1861-3.	1867

ENTERED.	MASTERS.	LEFT THE OFFICE.
1867	JAMES TURNER. Teacher at Wigton, 1866-7. Returned to Penketh, married to Hannah Evens, daughter of Samuel Evens, Superintendent at Penketh. See pp. 201, 202, 207.	1869
1873	HENRY CRUNDEN SARGENT, for a fortnight after his apprenticeship was out.	1873
1874	JAMES DAVIDSON. First class teacher. From Borough Road School, London.	1874
1875	JOHN T. HUGHES.	1875
1875	CHARLES J. CRAWSHAW.	1876
1876	MATTHEW KING CLARK. Ayton Scholar and Apprentice, also at Flounders Institute.	1882
1880	GEORGE ENGLISH. Married Mary Mills, who was a Penketh Scholar 1871-5, and apprentice 1875-82.	1882
1883	JOHN AMBROSE SPINK.	1884
1883	WILLIAM THISTLETHWAITE. Six months Ackworth Scholar 1873-7. Apprentice at Ayton School. At Flounders Institute.	1883
1883	ARTHUR WOOD FOULKES. Became a Clergyman of the Church of England.	1885
1885	JOHN KER SIMPSON.	1887
1886	ARTHUR WILLIAM DAWES, B.A. Croydon Scholar, Apprentice at Rawdon School. At Flounders Institute.	1888
1887	JAMES WOOLMAN, B.A. Ackworth scholar 1874-8. Teacher at Wigton School 1879-86. Married Margaret Maud Williams, who was a Penketh Scholar 1883-90. Science Teacher at Widnes Technical Schools. Master at Lisburn School from 1901 to the present time.	1890
1888	FREDERICK WILLIAM ROBINSON. Ayton Scholar and Apprentice. Ackworth Scholar 1882-3. Master at Ackworth School from 1892 to the present time.	1891

ENTERED.	MASTERS.	LEFT THE OFFICE.
1890	JOHN FRANCIS HILLS, B.A. Apprentice at Bootham, York.	1891
1890	GEORGE O'BRIEN, B.A. Ackworth scholar 1874-6. Apprentice at Lisburn School till 1881. Went out under the auspices of the F.F.M.A., as Master of the Friends' High School, Hoshangabad, India, which opened in 1892. Died 14th 4th mo., 1895.	1891
1891	GEORGE FREDERICK LINNEY, Junior. Scholar at Saffron Walden and Bootham Schools. Teacher at Wigton School 1886-91. Afterwards teacher at Sidcot, Ayton and Kendal Schools.	1896
1892	JOHN FRANCIS HILLS, B.A., returned.	1892
1892	RICHARD PERCY REYNOLDS. Ackworth Scholar 1877-80. Apprentice at Saffron Walden School. Master at Ackworth School, 1890-1. Took degree of B.A. at Cambridge. Master at Ackworth from 1902 to the present day.	1899
1892	JOHN EDGAR SMITH. Penketh Scholar 1880-6. Apprentice, 1886-92. Master on Duty 1892-3. Master 1893. Master at Ackworth School, 1896-9. Took the Degree of B.Sc. Married Beatrice Collinson in 1902, and went out to the Friends' School, Hobart, Tasmania, as Master in 1903, and became Headmaster in the same year.	1893
1896	WILLIAM HERBERT WAITE, M.A.	1901
1897	JOHN THOMAS BURGESS. Ackworth Scholar, 1886, and followed on as Apprentice from 1886-92.	1898
1898	WILLIAM FREDERICK FLETCHER, B.A.	1899
1898	CHARLES E. C. KENDLE.	1899
1898	EDWARD JENKINS, B.A.	1899
1899	CHARLES BRIGHTWEN ROWNTREE, B.A. Ackworth Scholar 1884-8. Became Master at Saffron Walden School.	1901

ENTERED.	MASTERS.	LEFT THE OFFICE.
1899	JOHN WELLINGTON DAVIES, M.A.	1900
1899	EDWARD EVANS WHITTINGHAM JONES, B.A.	1900
1901	JAMES DUDLEY. Educated at the Bradford Grammar School. Obtained his B.Sc. degree.	1902
1901	HENRY BARTON, B.A.	1901
1901	JOHN WILLIAM PROUD, B.A. Scholar and apprentice at Ayton School. Came from Ayton as temporary teacher to Penketh for three months in 1891. See p. 206.	1906
1902	ERNEST PERRY.	1902
1902	JAMES DEWHURST, B.Sc. Science Master one year.	1903
1903	JOSHUA MAUDSLEY, Scholar at Giggleswick School. Master at Chetham College, Manchester.	In Office.
1904	WALTER THORPE. Scholar at Drax Grammar School.	In Office.
1905	PETER KNOWLES. Temporarily for two months.	1905
1907	WILFRED S. STEVENS.	In Office.

RESIDENT DRAWING MASTERS.

ENTERED.		LEFT THE OFFICE.
1864	JAMES TURNER, trained under J. C. Thompson	1885
1894	RICHARD PERCY REYNOLDS. (Ablett System.)	1899

JUNIOR TEACHERS.

FIRST STYLED APPRENTICES.

ENTERED.		LEFT THE OFFICE.
1840	WILLIAM GROOM. Penketh scholar 1834-6, 1838-40. See pp. 198, 200.	1846
1846	THOMAS CARTWRIGHT. Penketh scholar 1841-5. See p. 202.	1852
1851	WALTER WADE WILLMOTT. See p. 202.	1857
1854	JOHN MAW. Penketh Scholar 1849-54. Sent to Bootham School, York, for a year.	1855
1855	JOHN KAYE. Two months.	1855
1858	SAMUEL LUNT. Penketh Scholar 1852-7. Retired out of health and died in 1861. A copy of a glass photograph taken of him as a boy in 1856 is in the Penketh Photo Record.	1860
1858	JAMES TURNER. Penketh Scholar 1854-6. See pp. 201, 202, 203.	1864
1863	HENRY MILLS.	1864
1863	ROBERT BREARLEY ODDIE. Penketh Scholar, 1861-3. Teacher at Wigton School 1869-71. Master at Ackworth School 1872-5 and Master on Duty 1875-80. Superintendent of Sibford Friends' School from 1880 to 1906.	1869
1867	HENRY CRUNDEN SARGENT. See Masters.	1873
1869	SAMUEL OTTIWELL WOOD. Penketh Scholar 1867-9.	1870
1870	JAMES KERSHAW. Penketh Scholar 1868-70. Died 16th 7 mo., 1903.	1875

ENTERED.	JUNIOR TEACHERS.	LEFT THE OFFICE.
1872	GEORGE A. CASSON. Temporarily. Ayton Scholar.	1873
1874	THOMAS LITTLE. Ackworth Scholar 1867-73. Went out as Teacher and became Headmaster of, the Friends' School, Brumana, Syria.	1878
1876	HENRY DEAN WILLIAMS. Penketh scholar 1873-4. Deceased.	1877
1878	WILLIAM BROWETT.	1880
1880	GEORGE HENRY MILLS. Penketh Scholar 1873-80. Temporarily.	1881
1881	ARTHUR ASCROFT HILTON. Penketh Scholar 1878-81; the first junior teacher that was sent for a year to the Flounders Institute.	1886
1886	JOHN EDGAR SMITH. Penketh scholar 1880-6. Went on to the Flounders Institute. (See Masters.)	1892
1890	WALTER MARWOOD LAURENCE. Penketh Scholar 1887-90.	1891
1891	JOHN WILLIAM PROUD. Came as temporary teacher from Ayton School for three months. See p. 203.	1891
1891	EDGAR GERALD THEOBALD, came at nineteen years of age from Bootham. Took his degree of B.A. Went as a master to Saffron Walden School where he took a chill and died. He was a young man of great promise.	1893
1893	THOMAS YOUDE, Junior. Penketh Scholar 1888-93.	1894
1894	REGINALD HERBERT ROBSON. Ackworth Scholar 1888-92.	1898
1895	JAMES WOOD DARBYSHIRE. Penketh Scholar 1890-3. Ackworth Scholar 1894-5.	1897

GOVERNESSES.

CALLED FIRST MISTRESS AFTER 1901.

ENTERED.		LEFT THE OFFICE.
1842	MARIA WHITTEN, previously Housekeeper. Two months.	1842
1842	ELIZABETH ODDIE. Ackworth Scholar 1835-7.	1846
1846	ELIZA GOWLAND, from Ayton School, entered 27th 12 mo., 1846. Girls' School discontinued 15th 7 mo., 1847.	1847
1850	HANNAH EVENS, daughter of Samuel Evens, on re-opening of Girls' School 8th mo., 1850.	1855
1855	MARY HANNAH LAMB, married James Abbatt.	1859
1859	JANE SADLER. Afterwards Governess at Sidcot and Fritchley Schools. See p. 213.	1861
1861	ANNA JANE DAVIES.	1863
1863	HANNAH EVENS, returned with her father.	1867
1867	MARY JANE HALL. Wigton Scholar 1855-61 and Teacher 1861-6.	1872
1872	JANE GUY BRAITHWAITE. Ayton Scholar and Apprentice.	1887

ENTERED.	GOVERNESSES.	LEFT THE OFFICE.
1887	SOPHIA MOSS. Mountmellick Scholar ; Sidcot Teacher,	1888
1888	ISABELLA FARRAND. Sibford Scholar. Ap- prentice at Wigton 1879-85.	1892
1892	JESSIE WILSON. Scholar at the Mount School, York.	1893
1893	KATE WILLMOTT. Ackworth Scholar 1878-83. Daughter of Walter Wade Wil- mott, former apprentice and Master at Penketh.	1901
1900	ANNE MARTEN. (One term). Tempor- ary Assistant.	1900
FIRST MISTRESS.		
ENTERED.		LEFT THE OFFICE.
1901	LILIAN PICKARD. Ackworth Scholar 1886-90, and Apprentice 1890-7, and Mis- tress at Ackworth School for one year, 1897-8.	1905
1905	FLORENCE ANN WHARTON, B.A. Penketh Scholar 1890-3, and apprentice 1893-9. Obtained her degree at Liverpool University, in 1905, and has the honour of being the first teacher on the Girls' Side who has held a degree.	In Office.

GIRLS' TEACHERS.

ENTERED.		LEFT THE OFFICE.
1850	ANNE DREWRY EVENS.	1855
1859	JANE ABEL.	1861
1859	EMILY VICTORIA HANSON. Left on account of ill-health.	1859
1861	JANE DAVY. Wife of Joshua Hopkins Davy.	1861
1861	MARY MORRIS. Free service.	1861
1861	FRANCES LOUISA LOCKWOOD. Ackworth Scholar 1850-3.	1861
1862	BETSY PARSONAGE, for a short time, at 8s. a week in addition to her dinner.	1862
1863	ANNE DREWRY EVENS, returned with Samuel Evens. Died 1867.	1867
1863	MARIA MARY WARD.	1863
1868	FRANCES ANN FESSANT. Penketh Scholar 1864-8.	1871
1878	FLORENCE HELEN DAVIS. Penketh Scholar 1868-70; Apprentice 1871-8; Teacher at Ackworth 1880-3, and 1884-93. Married Joseph Neale, B.A.	1879
1879	THERESA HENRIETTA BREVETOR.	1880
1889	KATHARINE EDNA WEDMORE.	1890

ENTERED.	GIRLS' TEACHERS.	LEFT THE OFFICE.
1891	SARAH LOUISA CAULFEILD, Ackworth Scholar 1883-6. Apprentice, at Penketh 1887-91. Married Walter Monkhouse.	1892
1892	MARGARET ALICE HARGREAVES. Penketh Scholar 1885-8 and Apprentice 1888-92.	1893
1897	EDITH MARIAN GRUBB. Ackworth Scholar 1889-90.	1898
1898	MARY SOPHIA WELLS. Ackworth Scholar 1888-93. Apprentice at Penketh, 1894-6.	1899
1899	AGNES TENNANT. Rawdon Scholar. Married James Dudley, B.Sc., 21 Dec., 1906.	1902
1899	FLORENCE ANN WHARTON. Penketh Scholar 1890-3. Apprentice 1893-9. Mistress for two terms. See page 210.	1900
1900	MARY SOPHIA WELLS returned.	1902
1902	ISABEL GRUBB.	1902
1902	HELEN ANDREWS. Ackworth Scholar 1892-8.	1903
1904	ELIZABETH LUCY AUSTRAL WILLIAMS. Sidcot Scholar.	1906
1907	EMMA SANDERS.	In Office.

SECRETARY TO THE HEAD-MASTER.

ENTERED.		LEFT THE OFFICE.
1904	EDITH SWINBURN DIXON. Ackworth Scholar 1894-9.	In Office.

GIRLS' APPRENTICES.

ENTERED.		LEFT THE OFFICE.
1855	JANE SADLER. Wigton Scholar 1848-55.	1859
1861	SARAH THISTLETHWAITE.	1862
1862	MARY MARIA WARD, of East Retford.	1863
1868	MARY ANN WALMSLEY. Penketh Scholar 1863-7. Married David Wells Payne.	1868
1871	FLORENCE HELEN DAVIS. Penketh Scholar 1868-70. (See Teachers.)	1878
1875	MARY MILLS. Penketh Scholar 1871-5. First apprentice to be sent to the Mount, York, as a Trainee. Married George English in 1883, Master at Penketh 1880-2.	1882
1877	AGNES JANE ODDIE. Penketh Scholar 1874-6.	1877
1878	ALICE DILWORTH. Penketh Scholar 1875-7. Died, 1886, aged twenty-three.	1883
1880	ELIZABETH BRAGG. Penketh Scholar 1875-9, afterwards as Trainee at the Mount, York, Married John Nainby.	1866
1882	MADELINE ETHEL HAWORTH. Penketh Scholar 1879-82. Trainee at the Mount School, York. Married Philip Rudolph Rooker.	1888
1882	EDITH MARY KILNER. Penketh Scholar 1877-82. Trainee at The Mount School, York, two years. Married Charles Richard Oddie.	1888

ENTERED.	GIRLS' APPRENTICES.	LEFT THE OFFICE.
1887	SARAH LOUISA CAULFEILD. Ackworth Scholar 1883-6. Married Walter Monkhouse. See p. 212.	1891
1888	MARGARET ALICE HARGREAVES. Penketh Scholar 1885-8. Trainee at The Mount School, York.	1892
1891	CHARLOTTE ETHEL SMITH. Penketh Scholar 1884-90. Trainee at The Mount School, York.	1897
1892	DORA HARRIS. Saffron Walden Scholar. Trainee at the Mount School, York.	1895
1893	FLORENCE ANN WHARTON. Penketh Scholar 1890-3. Trainee at The Mount School, York, for two years. (See Mistresses.)	1899
1894	MARY SOPHIA WELLS. Ackworth Scholar 1888-93. (See Teachers.)	1896

MATRON.

MATRON—Office so called till 1846.

HOUSEKEEPER—Do. Do. 1869.

MISTRESS OF THE FAMILY from 1869.

ENTERED.		LEFT THE OFFICE.
1834	MARY AIREY.	1836
1836	MARIA WHITTEN. Widow, came with her daughter Maud 6½ years old and son, Henry, two years old, to stay in Institution.	1842
1842	BETSY THISTLETHWAITE, Sister of William Thistlethwaite, Superintendent.	1846

HOUSEKEEPER.

ENTERED.		LEFT THE OFFICE.
1846	SARAH HEWITT.	1848
1848	ANNE EVENS. Wife of Samuel Evens. Died.	1853
1853	ANNE HINDE.	1855
1855	SARAH RICHARDSON, wife of Frederick Richardson.	1859
1859	HANNAH OSMOND, on retirement of Sarah Richardson.	1861
1861	JANE DAVY, wife of Joshua Hopkins Davy.	1863
1863	ANNE HINDE returns. Married John Turner.	1869

MISTRESS OF THE FAMILY.

ENTERED.		LEFT THE OFFICE.
1869	HANNAH EVENS TURNER, daughter of Samuel Evens and wife of James Turner.	1886
1886	LOUISA GUMERSALL, <i>née</i> Linney. Scholar at Ackworth and The Mount, York. Wife of Joseph Thomas Gumersall.	1893
1893	JANE HALLAWAY POLLARD, <i>née</i> Wallis, wife of Albert Pollard, B.A.	1900
1901	EDITH MADELINE BROWN, <i>née</i> Collinson. Ackworth Scholar. Wife of William Edward Brown, B.A.	In Office.

MATRON.

ENTERED.		LEFT THE OFFICE.
1883	SUSAN BAILLIE.	1887
1887	SARAH HICKS.	1890
1890	SARAH CHAPMAN.	1893
1894	EMILY WANE.	1901
1901	ADA AMELIA NICKALLS.	1902
1902	SARAH LUCY GUMERSALL.	1903
1903	JESSIE WHITEHEAD.	1907
1907	MARY MAUD WALLIS.	In Office.

MUSIC TEACHERS.

ENTERED.		LEFT THE OFFICE.
1887	ALFRED R. SUTTON. Girls only taught.	1890
1890	REV. EDWARD MOORE. Boys as well as girls taught on equal terms.	1897
1897	ISABEL GILCHRIST.	1902
1898	EDITH MARION GRUBB. One term of five months while Isabel Gilchrist was away.	1898
1903	ANN BALKWILL. Four months.	1903
1903	LILLIAN GOURLEY. One term.	1903
1903	ELIZABETH BENTLEY. Scholar and Teacher at Mountmellick Friends' School, Ireland. Trainee at The Mount School, York, for two years. Music Teacher at Sidcot.	In Office.
1907	MARY ELIOTT THORP. Temporary Assistance. Ackworth Scholar 1895-9.	In Office.



SCHOLARS
OF
PENKETH SCHOOL.

1834 TO 1907.

Compiled and revised from the Official Registers and placed under the divisions of the ten Superintendencies, with the date of entry and departure and place of residence of each. In addition, the names of those the girls married have been inserted so far as practicable.

BY
JOSEPH SPENCE HODGSON.

PENKETH SCHOOL.

LIST OF SCHOLARS,

1834—1907.

WILLIAM THISTLETHWAITE'S SUPERINTENDENCY.

1834-1835

No.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	LEFT.
1	Edward Barnes	Liverpool	1840
2	William Groom (Apprentice 1840-6, Master 1846-7, Superintendent 1847-8).	Chester	1836
3	Henry Tregilgas	Mold	1838
4	George Griffiths	Llangollen	1836
5	George Lonsdale	Leigh, Lancashire ..	1836
6	Thomas Thompson	Manchester	1835
7	Hannah Thompson	Manchester	1835
8	Isaac Seddon	Liverpool	1836
9	James Hodgson	Wigan	1838
10	James Jopson	Manchester	1835
1	William Hartley	Liverpool	1837
2	John Baines	Bainbridge	1836
1835			
3	Thomas Ady	Manchester	1838
4	Sarah Wilton Ady	Manchester	1837
5	Agnes Atkinson	Liverpool	1839
6	Joseph Brocklehurst	Stockport	1836
7	James Walton	Manchester	1838
8	Ann Critchley	Liverpool	1837
9	Elizabeth Critchley	"	1839
20	Eliza Barnes	"	1837
1	Elizabeth Hartley	"	1838
2	Elizabeth Capper	"	1836
3	James Hope	Westhoughton	1838

No.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	LEFT.
24	Richard Leigh	Westhoughton	1838
5	Elizabeth Morris	"	1838
6	John Leadbeater	Warrington	1840
7	Thomas Beale	Liverpool	1837
8	Margaret Clarke Hatton	Manchester	1838
9	James Whitworth	"	1836
30	Sarah Whitworth	"	1837
1	Mary Whitworth	"	1837
2	Sarah Wilcockson	"	1836
3	Emery Haworth	Marsden	1836
1836			
4	Elizabeth Fargie	Liverpool	1837
5	Elizabeth Turner	Manchester	1837
6	John Beale	Liverpool	1838
7	Frederick Smith	Manchester	1838
8	Samuel Whalley Davies	Liverpool	1840
9	William Thistlethwaite	Manchester	1842
40	Lemuel Smith	"	1837
1	Samuel Leadbeater	Warrington	1842
2	Elizabeth Thompson	Manchester	1837
3	Richard Alderson	Blackburn	1842
4	Ann Thistlethwaite	Manchester	1842
5	William Casterdine	Liverpool	1837
6	Thomas Webster	"	1842
7	John Griffiths	Llangollen	1842
8	Maria Whitten	Penketh	1844
1837			
9	Jane Critchley	Liverpool	1840
50	Mary Ann White	Runcorn	1839
1	Joseph Airey	Liverpool	1840
2	John Harrison	Kendal	1841
3	Mary Ann Smith	Warrington	1838
4	Robert L. Weaver	Kendal	1839
5	John Davies	Liverpool	1842
6	Thomas Turner	Manchester	1839
7	Hannah Beale	Liverpool	1838
8	Sarah Sefton	Selby	1842
9	William Parkinson	Liverpool	1846
60	John Tregilgas	Mold	1842
1	Mary Hartley	Liverpool	1838
2	Charles Brocklehurst	Stockport	1838
3	Rebecca Coad	Liverpool	1838
1838			
4	Thomas Dunbabin	Manchester	1842
5	Mary Frances Coad	Liverpool	1839

No.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	LEFT.
66	Josephus Spence	Dewsbury	1840
7	Samuel Seed	Manchester	1839
8	Elizabeth Seed (Married Beech Murray).	"	1842
9	William Davison	Holme, Yelland	1839
70	John Davison	"	1840
1	Samuel Allen	Manchester	1839
2	William Thompson	Shevington	1840
3	Elizabeth Whitworth	Manchester	1841
4	Mary Fargie	Liverpool	1840
5	Rachel Crosby	Yelland	1840
6	Eliza Crosby	"	1841
7	Thomas George Morris	Warrington	1841
8	Esther Lees	Liverpool	1839
9	William Rhodes Roberts	Dublin	1844
80	Thomas George Howell	Liverpool	1845
1	William Drinkwater Hyde	Manchester	1844
2	Hannah Vipont Spence (Married — Mowbray and second, Octavius Lamb, of Melbourne).	Dewsbury	1841
3	Margaret Hope	Westthoughton	1840
4	Eliza Whitten	Penketh	1842
	William Groom (re-admitted)	Chester	1840
1839			
5	Thomas Lyon	Wigan	1844
6	Joseph Henry Seed	Manchester	1840
7	William Winter	Liverpool	1843
8	Harriet White	Runcorn	1842
9	Martha Sefton	Selby	1845
90	Matilda Robinson	Worcester (died at School)	1843
1	Alice Rothwell	Hyde	1840
2	John Hewitt	Liverpool	1845
3	Christopher Allen	Manchester	1842
4	Mary Davison	Holme, Yelland	1844
5	Margaret Davison	"	1845
6	Thomas Crosby	"	1845
7	Mary Thompson	Manchester	1841
8	William Lecky Mason	County Carlow	1842
9	Martha Matton	Liverpool	1843
100	John Thompson Neale	Mountrath	1840
1	Edward Cross	Liverpool	1844
1840			
2	Thomas Heywood	Manchester	1846
3	Isabella Harrison	Kendal	1846
4	Ann Webster	Liverpool	1847
5	Clifton Parkinson	"	1847
6	John Oddie	Manchester	1845

No.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	LEFT.
107	William Thompson	Penketh	1844
8	Francis Roberts	Dublin	1846
9	Sarah Heslop	Liverpool	1840
110	Charles Matton	"	1845
1	Charlotte Dickinson	"	1846
2	Margaret Dickinson	"	1847
3	Whinfield Robinson	Kendal	1844
4	Samuel Tregilgas	Mold	1844
5	Mary Ann Tregilgas	"	1847
6	Alfred Greenwood	London	1842
7	John Thompson Walpole	Mountmellick	1841
8	Elizabeth Neale	"	1841
9	Ellen Southall	Manchester	1843
1841			
120	James Thompson	Shevington	1844
1	Margaret Winter	Liverpool	1846
2	Martha Kershaw	Blackburn	1842
3	Frederick Robinson	Worcester	1843
4	Jane Brocklehurst	Stockport	1842
5	Joseph W. Pearson	Morley	1843
6	Francis Smith	Doncaster	1843
7	Thomas Williams	Bagnalstown	1844
8	William Shannon	Edenderry	1846
9	Robert Henry Russell	Dublin	1845
130	Anna Martin	Manchester	1845
1	Thomas Cartwright	Ashton	1845
	(Apprentice 1846-52).		
2	John Lucas	Manchester	1848
3	Mary Ann Lucas	"	1847
4	Anna Barnes	Liverpool	1842
1842			
5	Eliza Davies	Liverpool	1845
6	Thomas Abraham	Manchester	1845
7	Ellen Thacker	Dublin	1846
8	Robert Bragg	Manchester	1845
9	Sarah Ann Smith	Halifax	1844
140	Henry Clark	Manchester	1846
1	Caroline Boardman	Manchester	1844
2	William Boardman	"	1844
3	Sheldon Morris	"	1844
4	William Brocklehurst	Stockport	1843
5	Jane Webster	Liverpool	1847
6	John Walton	Manchester	1843
7	Eliza Chapman	Dublin	1844
8	John Brining	Chester	1849
9	Sophia Holme	Rochdale	1849
150	Cyrus Thompson	Penketh	1844
1	Mary Ann Oddie	Manchester	1846
2	Ellen Roberts	"	1845

No	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	LEFT.
1843			
153	Jane Oddie	Manchester	1843
4	Priscilla Johnson	Stockport	1844
5	Samuel Martin	Manchester	1847
6	Henry Whitten	Penketh	1846
7	Elizabeth Barnes	Liverpool	1845
8	Sarah Tregilgas	Mold	1847
9	John Kirby Spencer	Bransby	1846
160	William Henry Smith	Liverpool	1846
1	Edward Charnley	Preston	1846
2	Samuel Thomas Pearson	Morley	1845
3	James Doyle Penrose	Dublin	1845
4	Thomas Greathead	Manchester	1845
5	William Brining	Chester	1850
6	Eliza Holme	Stockport	1847
7	Benjamin Winter	Liverpool	1849
8	Elizabeth Wilson	Oldham	1846
9	William Whitworth	Manchester	1849
170	Esther Lees	Rochdale	1846
1844			
1	Sarah Ann Jones	Ruthin	1847
2	Robert Kekwick Threlfall	Manchester	1848
3	William Lucas	"	1848
4	Johnson Bromley	Barnsley	1846
5	John Thomas Astin	Huddersfield	1847
6	Eliza Emma Thompson	Manchester	1845
7	Penrose Chapman	Clonmel	1848
8	Edward McClure	Lisburn	1846
9	Annie E. McClure	"	1845
180	Clement Porter	Rochdale	1847
1	Francis Hazeldine	Liverpool	1848
1845			
2	Thomas Henry Frankland	Liverpool	1846
3	Edward Garnett	Warrington	1846
4	Ellen Dawson	Preston	1846
5	Alfred Priestman	Warrington	1848
6	William James Seed	Manchester	1848
7	Thomas Robinson	Kendal	1850
8	Mary Martin	Manchester	1847
9	Francis Shannon	Edenderry	1846
190	Alfred James Hill	Clonmel	1847
1	Thomas Henry Hill	"	1847
2	Caroline Matilda Hill	"	1846
3	Mary Whitten	Penketh	1846
4	Joseph Richard McKinnon	Egremont	1849
5	Edward Ashworth	Over Darwen	1849

NO.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	LEFT.
196	William Gibson Hunter ..	Bradford	1846
7	Rhoda Stephens	Clontarf	1846
8	Rebecca Jellico	Carrick-on-Suir ..	1846
9	Elizabeth Ann Dell ..	Warrington	1847
200	John C. Morris	Liverpool	1848
1846			
1	Albert Stephens	Clontarf	1847
2	Margaret Oddie	Manchester	1848
3	George Ditchfield	Shap	1847
4	John Firth	London	1848
5	Thomas Dale	Morley	1847

WILLIAM THISTLETHWAITE LEAVES, 30, VI., 1846,

WILLIAM GROOM PLACED IN CHARGE.

206	Harrison Smith	Woodside	1851
7	Alfred Poyser	Derby	1848
8	George Swindells	Hyde	1850
9	Eleanor Turner	Pemberton	1847
210	Benjamin Lees	Bacup	1848
1	Sydney Smith	Manchester	1848
2	Sarah Brocklehurst ..	Stockport	1847
1847			
3	Nathaniel Walton	Manchester	1849
4	Thomas Lamb	London	1848
5	Mary Ann Brining	Chester	1847
6	Henry Dell	Warrington	1847

WILLIAM GROOM'S SUPERINTENDENCY.

217	Benjamin Hall	Oldham	1848
8	Martha Waddington ..	Warrington	1847
	(Married William R. Moss, of Bolton).		
9	Colville Clark	Liverpool	1853
220	Thomas Threlfall	Manchester	1851
1	John Dickinson	Waterford	1848
2	Edward Roberts	Manchester	1849
3	Henry Ward	"	1852
4	Nathaniel William Milbourne	Coole, Ireland ..	1849
5	Henry Brining	Chester	1851
6	Frederick William Follows	Warrington	1848
7	Charles Isherwood ..	Willington	1851

SAMUEL EVENS' SUPERINTENDENCY.

No.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	LEFT.
1848			
228	Joseph John Tregilgas ..	Mold ..	1850
9	Alfred Wood ..	Woodside ..	1853
230	James Lindsay ..	Brighthouse ..	1850
1	William Brown Fletcher ..	Leigh, Lancs. ..	1849
2	Robert Hayward ..	Liverpool ..	1851
3	Henry Carlton Halliday ..	Manchester ..	1854
4	Thomas Lees ..	Bacup ..	1851
5	Samuel Robinson ..	Warrington ..	1852
6	Alfred Priestman ..	Latchford ..	1851
7	John Henry Williams ..	Dudley ..	1849
8	James Shaw ..	Preston ..	1850
9	Richard Shaw ..	" ..	1851
240	Thornhill Cooper ..	Doncaster ..	1851
1	William Oddie ..	Southport ..	1851
1849			
2	George Amos White ..	Rochdale ..	1852
3	Alfred White ..	" ..	1854
4	William Topper ..	" ..	1851
5	Edward Webster ..	Rock Ferry ..	1854
6	Allan Boardman Smith ..	Flixton ..	1853
7	Benjamin Mason Doyle ..	Birkenhead ..	1854
8	John Maw ..	Manchester ..	1854
(Apprentice 1854-5).			
1850			
9	John Hopkinson ..	Manchester ..	1853
250	Joseph Nodal ..	" ..	1853
1	Martha Southan ..	" ..	1854
2	Anne Thompson ..	Liverpool ..	1852
3	Mary Bryce ..	Manchester ..	1851
4	Eliza Jane Boardman ..	" ..	1854
5	Mary Lees ..	Bacup ..	1852
6	Joseph Thompson ..	Manchester ..	1854
7	James Thompson ..	" ..	1854
8	Mary Seed ..	Manchester ..	1854
9	James Cragg ..	Warrington ..	1853
260	Mary Hodgson ..	Lancaster ..	1852
1	Ann Hodgson ..	" ..	1853
2	Joseph Edge ..	Coalport ..	1852
3	Christopher Bradshaw ..	Manchester ..	1852
4	Sarah Brining ..	Chester ..	1853
5	Thomas Leadbeater ..	Warrington ..	1856

No.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	LEFT.
266	Robert William Kingsford		
	Long	Egremont	1853
7	Joseph Walter Phillips ..	Mold	1853
8	John Marsden Caldwell ..	Westhoughton ..	1854
9	Sarah Ann Kitching ..	Haverhill	1853
270	James Davies	Bridge Hall, Bury ..	1853
1851			
1	Hannah Benson	Woolton	1854
2	Elizabeth Benson	"	1854
	(Married to George Webster).		
3	Emma Webster	Liverpool	1853
4	Lucy Ann Whitehead ..	West Derby	1853
5	Frederic Clark	Liverpool	1855
6	Olave Binns (Boy)	Oldham	1852
7	Theophilus Hargrave ..	Burnley	1851
8	Nugent Hargrave	"	1853
9	Francis Bennett Halliday ..	Manchester	1857
280	Catherine Thompson ..	Shevington	1853
1	John Seed	Manchester	1853
2	Joshua Wyatt Hayward ..	Liverpool	1855
3	Richard Griffiths	Llangollen	1855
4	Jane Porter	Rochdale	1852
5	Hannah Lees	Bacup	1852
6	Hannah Bradshaw	Manchester	1853
7	William Marsden	Rochdale	1855
8	Hannah Maria Waddington	Warrington	1853
	(Married Alfred Pumphrey, of Birmingham).		
9	Mary Ann Smith	Southampton ..	1852
290	Eliza Jane Payne	Bolton	1854
1	Martha Smith	Liverpool	1854
	(Married James Hill Montgomery).		
2	Louisa Sharp	Manchester	1854
3	Benjamin Thomas Barton ..	Preston	1854
4	John Alexander Bevington	Wavertree	1854
1852			
5	Francis Dell	Lower Walton ..	1854
6	John Wareing	Rochdale	1855
7	Joseph Corbett	Manchester	1854
8	William Handley	"	1854
9	Mary Holme	Stockport	1854
300	Thomas Scott Lunt	Everton	1854
1	Ralph Neild	Manchester	1858
2	Edward Alfred Buck	"	1854
3	John Edward Thompson ..	West Derby	1854
4	Samuel Lunt	Liverpool	1857
	(Apprentice, 1858-60).		
5	Alice Nodal	Manchester	1854
	(Married Frank Harland, of Manchester).		

No.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	LEFT.
306	Agnes Hodgson	Lancaster	1853
7	Lydia Moss Lunt	Liverpool	1854
8	Harriet P. Robinson	"	1853
9	William Clemesha	Preston	1854
310	Annie Maria Clarke	Liverpool	1856
1	Charles Leicester	Rock Ferry	1855
2	Thomas Leicester	"	1855
3	Peter Hogarth Davies	Bridge Hall Mills, nr. Bury	1854
1853			
4	Anna Shannon	Manchester	1853
5	Elizabeth Phillips	Hope nr. Mold	1855
6	Walter Gray	Hanley	1854
7	David Cragg	Appleton	1854
8	Elizabeth Edge	Nantwich	1855
9	Emma Davy (Married Thomas Jenkinson).	Derby	1855
320	Edwin Brown Davy	Derby	1855
1	Edwin Oddie	Rochdale	1854
2	Harriet Oddie	"	1856
3	Fanny M. Webster	Liverpool	1858
4	Margaret Smith	"	1855
5	Margaret Seed (Married Joseph Goodier).	Manchester	1855
6	Joseph Storrs Bevington	Llandudno	1858
7	Arthur Jewel Freeman	Manchester	1858
8	Lucy Ann Freeman (Married John William Webster, of Birmingham).	"	1856
9	Robert Sandiford	Liverpool	1856
330	Eliza Davies	Levenshulme	1855
1	Frederick Wright	Manchester	1854
2	Edwin Hampson	"	1856
3	Joseph Lunt	Liverpool	1858
4	Mary Ann Ventress	Bilsdale, Yorks	1856
1854			
5	John Jackson	Manchester	1855
6	William Benington	Llandudno	1854
7	Catherine Thompson (Married to Thomas Richard Burley, of Manchester).	Manchester	1857
8	Charles Doyle	Liverpool	1858
9	James Smith	Rochdale	1856
340	Richard Laycock	Higginshaw, Oldham	1855
1	Anna Shannon	Enniscorthy	1855
2	Elisha Walton	Shelton	1855
3	Joseph Kelsall	Lancaster	1855
4	James Turner (Apprentice, 1856-64. Master, 1864-66 and 1867-9. Superin- tendent, 1869-86).	"	1856

No.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	LEFT.
345	Sarah Elizabeth Malver ..	Manchester	1857
6	John Southan	"	1860
7	Francis Laycock	Higginshaw, Oldham ..	1857
8	Ellen Smith (Married James Gill).	Liverpool	1857
9	Mary Smith	Egremont	1857
350	Samuel Fox	Dewsbury	1856
1	Rachel Lees	Hogshead	1856
2	Mary Ann Gifford	Calder Mount	1857
3	William Labrey	Manchester	1855
4	Thomas B. Halliday	Manchester	1860
5	Charles Swindells	Hyde	1856
6	Phoebe Sixsmith	Carnew, Ireland	1855
7	Alfred Labrey	Manchester	1857
8	John Edward Labrey	"	1857
9	Frederic Paull	Liverpool	1854
360	James Edward Thompson ..	Bootle	1855
1	Howard McClure	Lisburn	1859
2	Dorcas Sixsmith	Carnew, Ireland	1855
3	Isaac Cooke	Penketh	1856
1855			
4	Maria Thistlethwaite (Married Paul Leonhard Beel, of Moscow).	Manchester	1857
5	Joseph John Thistlethwaite ..	Manchester	1859
6	John Pennington Trimmer ..	Poynton, nr. Stockport	1856
7	Joseph Lees	Hogshead, nr. Bacup ..	1859
8	David Oddie	Rochdale	1858
9	Thomas Chapman	Hill nr. Oldham	1859
370	Emily Victoria Hanson ..	Littleborough	1858

FREDERICK RICHARDSON'S SUPERINTENDENCY.

371	Emma Boardman	Manchester	1860
2	Martha Brook	Shawforth, Rochdale ..	1858
3	William Hadwen Thompson ..	Preston Brook	1859
4	Isaac Hurst Green	Seaforth, Liverpool ..	1856
5	Joseph John Gill	Batley Carr	1856
6	John Handley	Manchester	1858
7	Charles Thompson	"	1857
8	Rebecca Wrigley	Leek	1859
9	Sarah H. Doyle	Everton	1858

No.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	LEFT.
1856			
380	Margaret Handley	Narthwaite	1857
1	Susannah Mulliner Darbyshire	Stretton	1857
2	Silvanus Darbyshire	"	1859
3	Joseph Mason	Liverpool	1857
4	James Threlfall	Manchester	1859
5	Alice Walsh	Fleetwood	1860
6	Sarah Walsh	"	1860
7	Jane Elizabeth Pearson	Holly Hill	1857
8	Charles Edward Pearson	"	1857
9	Jane Southan	Manchester	1860
390	Charles Watts	Liverpool	1858
1	Elizabeth Oddie	Oldham	1857
2	Joseph Isherwood	Stockport	1859
3	Thomas Leicester	Everton	1858
4	James Marsh	Liverpool	1859
5	William Waddington	Myerscough	1858
6	Frank Laurence	Liverpool	1859
7	Cornelius Howard Fry	Higher Norwood	1857
8	Charles Edward Thompson	Manchester	1857
9	Elizabeth Davy (Married John Henry Coates of Loughborough).	Spondon, Derby	1858
400	Joseph Fisher O'Brien	Birkenhead	1857
1	Samuel Douglass Lamb	Lisburn, Ireland	1858
2	Jane Smith	St. Petersburg	1861
3	Sarah Martha Bevington	Llandudno	1857
4	Samuel George Moss	Dublin	1858
5	John Rayner	Bostock	1860
6	Catherine Rayner (Married William Adams).	"	1861
7	Joseph Hanson	Littleborough	1860
1857			
8	George Davies	Ballytore	1858
9	William Davies	"	1859
410	Bridget Mason	Lancaster	1859
1	Oswald Worsdell	Crewe	1860
2	James Halliday	Manchester	1862
3	Ambrose Fielden Brook	Todmorden	1864
4	Thomas Kelsall	Lancaster	1858
5	George Calderbank	Bolton	1859
6	Wallace Greaves	Salford	1860
7	John Handley	Narthwaite	1859
8	Mary Douglas	Moir, Ireland	1859
9	Alice Dean (Married George Williams, of Liverpool).	Manchester	1859
420	Peter Murray Davy	"	1862
1	Mary Elizabeth Davy (Married James S. Thompson, of Dumfries).	"	1861
2	Sarah Ellen Hanson	Todmorden	1862

No.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	LEFT.
1858			
423	Sophia Dawson Lynch ..	Dublin ..	1860
4	Paul Smith ..	Liverpool ..	1860
5	Charles Edwin Moss ..	Dublin ..	1861
6	Robert Jackson Moss ..	" ..	1861
7	Henry Hopkinson ..	Manchester ..	1861
8	William Henry Buck ..	" ..	1860
9	John Lawton ..	Mossley ..	1862
430	Samuel Newton ..	Todmorden ..	1864
1	Henry Lunt ..	Birkenhead ..	1860
2	William Rayner ..	Bostock ..	1864
3	Maria Louisa Douglas ..	Moir, Ireland ..	1860
4	Amelia Lees ..	Bacup ..	1861
5	Mary Elizabeth Kelsall .. (Married ———, of Fritchley).	Lancaster ..	1860
6	William Graham Hall ..	Liverpool ..	1862
7	Margaret Cragg ..	Lancaster ..	1861
8	Mary Maria Cope ..	Macclesfield ..	1859
9	Rebecca Lynch ..	Dublin ..	1861
440	Louisa Lynch .. (Married Auguste Gröne, of Dublin).	" ..	1861
1	Susan Gouch .. (Married Joseph Fisher Alexander).	Waterford ..	1861
2	Hannah Gouch .. (Married James Irwin Coates, of London).	" ..	1861
3	James Knowles ..	Bolton ..	1860
4	Joshua F. Doyle ..	Liverpool ..	1860
1859			
5	George Wilson ..	Manchester ..	1860
6	Joseph Wilson ..	" ..	1861
7	Esther Turner ..	" ..	1860
8	Henry Thompson ..	Cooladine ..	1859
9	Joseph Morrison ..	Ballintore ..	1860
450	William Southan ..	Manchester ..	1862
1	Charles Smith ..	Liverpool ..	1862
2	William Marsh ..	" ..	1862
3	Joseph Drewry Albright ..	" ..	1862
4	Alfred Albright ..	" ..	1864
5	Peter Cocker Fletcher ..	Leigh, Lancashire ..	1863
6	Stewart Thompson ..	Dublin ..	1862
7	Sydney Thompson ..	" ..	1862
8	Jemima Susanna Tuke ..	Manchester ..	1862
9	Mary Augusta Phillips ..	near Mold ..	1862
460	John Morrison ..	Ballintore ..	1861
1	Charles Edward W. Dunn ..	Manchester ..	1861
2	John Denis Thompson ..	Dublin ..	1861
3	Benjamin Newton ..	Newton Heath ..	1863
4	James Edward Bishop ..	Salford ..	1862
5	John Walls ..	Liverpool ..	1864

No.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	LEFT.
1860			
466	Charles Frederick Bishop ..	Salford	1860
7	Matthew Oddie	Oldham	1865
8	Ellen Kelly	Manchester	1862
9	Charles Edward Pennock ..	"	1862
470	Benjamin Bishop	Salford	1863
1	Richard Parker Brunt ..	Manchester	1863
2	Isabella Patley	Dublin	1862
3	Thomas Morrison	Ballintore	1861
4	Selina Davy	Manchester	1862
	(Married Ambrose Fielden Brook, of Manchester. Scholar 1857-64).		
5	Ann Southan	"	1862
6	Martha Maria Thompson ..	Newton, nr. Daresby ..	1864
7	Abraham John Newbold ..	Wicklow	1862
8	Mary Ann Turner	Manchester	1862
	(Married Joseph Park).		
9	Alice Turner	"	1862
480	Catherine Mary Davies ..	Studley	1862
1	Alfred King Stout	Mascow	1863
2	Hester Smith	"	1867
1861			
	Charles Jackson Holmes (Day Scholar)		
3	Hulda Jane Doyle	Penketh	1865
4	Alfred M. Dean	Liverpool	1863
		Manchester	

JOSHUA HOPKINS DAVY'S SUPERINTENDENCY.

485	George William Appleby ..	Manchester	1861
6	Edward Wallis	Scarborough	1862
7	Mary Thorpe	Manchester	1862
8	John Gerard Smith	Rochdale	1862
9	Hannah Smith	"	1862
490	Joseph Bake	Leeds	1862
1	William Metcalfe	Liverpool	1864
2	Henry Binns	Salford	1862
3	Jeremiah Marsh	Liverpool	1865
4	Robert Brearley Oddie ..	Rochdale	1863
	(Apprentice, 1863-69).		
5	Jane Oddie	"	1862
6	Betsey Turner	Stacksteads	1862
7	Henry Cooke	Liverpool	1863
8	Martha Ann Newton ..	Todmorden	1864
	(Married George Dixon, Junior, of Great Ayton).		

No.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	LEFT.
499	Henry Taylor (died at School)	Oldham	1861
500	Mary Katherine Taylor ..	"	1863
1	Bishop Newton	Manchester	1863
2	William Taylor	"	1862
1862			
3	George Howarth Greaves ..	Salford	1863
4	William Cowper Greaves ..	"	1865
5	Mary Priestman	Gorton	1862
6	Thomas Hazlehurst Thompson	Newton, Preston Brook	1866
7	Mary Josepha Allen	Manchester	1863
8	Martin William Bake	Birkenhead	1865
9	William Wilson	Harpurhey	1865
510	Hannah Till	Sandbach	1865
1	Frank Blayds	Salford	1863
2	Sarah Annabella Greaves ..	"	1865
3	James Hargreaves Greaves ..	Preston	1863
4	Joseph Marriage Jesper ..	Poolton	1863
5	Edwin Glaister	Wavertree	1866
6	Sarah Jane Latimer	Manchester	1867
7	Robert Latimer	"	1867
8	James Walls	Wavertree	1865
1863			
9	Hannah Fletcher	Leigh	1865
	(Married Joseph Timmins, of Leigh).		
520	Edward West (Day Scholar)	Sankey	1866
1	James Seville Machin	Stockport	1864
2	John Nunn Machin	"	1868
3	Mary Blundell	Southport	1866
4	Benjamin Bradbury Wilson ..	Oldham	1869
5	James William Wilson	"	1870
6	William D. Albright	Fleetwood	1866
7	William James Smith	Liverpool	1864
8	Jane Alexander	Dublin	1866
9	Elizabeth Dearnaly	Hyde	1865
530	William Dearnaly	"	1866
1	William Daniel Dagnall	St. Helens	1865
2	William Henry Moss	Balbriggan	1864

SAMUEL EVENS'S SECOND SUPERINTENDENCY.

533	John Lallement	Stockport	1864
4	William Lallement	"	1866
5	Amelia Kelsall	Wyresdale	1864
	(Married — Kellatt).		

No.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	LEFT.
536	Mary Pearson	Dukinfield	1864
7	Tom Turner Leather	Hyde	1866
8	Emily Watts (Married Dr. John Hobson, of Croydon).	Manchester	1865
9	Martha Lawton	Oldham	1866
540	Mary Ann Walmsley (Married David Wells Payne, of Bolton).	Appleton	1867
1	Ann Davies	Bessbrook	1864
2	Henry Rayner	Bostock	1869
3	James Hope	Aspull, Wigan	1866
4	Priscilla Brown	Westhoughton	1867
5	Alfred Morrell Dean	Manchester	1865
6	William Henry Dean	"	1866
7	Lewis Allen	"	1866
8	William Henry Brunt	"	1868
1864			
9	Joseph William Glaister	Poolton	1868
550	John Priestman	Gorton	1867
1	Maria Standing (Married Joseph Welsby Barlow, of Leigh).	Leigh	1867
2	Isaac Roberts	Ashton-on-Mersey	1868
3	James Owen Conway	Orrrell Mount	1869
4	Charles Bethell	Latchford	1869
5	George Lallement	Stockport	1870
6	John Wood Lunt	Manchester	1865
7	Sophia Lallement	Stockport	1865
8	Henry Thomas Wyatt	Liverpool	1869
9	Margaret Alice Carter	Preston	1866
560	Sarah Rebecca Albright (Married Joseph Poole, of Ballybeg).	Bootle	1865
1	Alice Davies	Great Ayton	1866
2	William Henry Hanson	Blackburn	1864
3	Frances Ann Fessant	Rochdale	1868
4	Sarah Elizabeth Fessant	"	1869
5	Annie Maria King (Married — Pinnell, Tasmania).	Pendleton	1867
6	Mary Ward King	"	1869
7	Henry David King	"	1871
8	Margaret Walls	Wavertree	1867
9	John Walmsley	Appleton	1868
570	Sarah Ann Harlock (Day- Scholar)	Penketh	1868
1865			
1	James Myers Pontefract	Salford	1868
2	William Taylor	Oldham	1866
3	Francis James Evens	Southport	1868

No.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	LEFT.
574	Elizabeth Ann Fletcher .. (Married — Atkinson).	Leigh	1867
5	Alfred Benjamin Bake ..	Birkenhead	1867
6	Challacombe Watts ..	Manchester	1867
7	Ann Southan	"	1866
8	Emma Leicester	Bolton	1869
9	Mary Ellen Kelsall (Married first, second, Richardson).	Moorhead	1866
580	Elizabeth Hope	Aspull	1868
1	Silas Calderbank	Astley Bridge	1867
2	Henry Cooke	Liscard	1866
3	William Gornall	Darwen	1867
4	Sarah Jane Smith	Nantwich	1867
5	Alfred Gustavus Davy ..	Crumpsall	1866
6	Thomas Walls	Wavertree	1867
7	Mary Ellen Renison	Everton	1867
8	George Henry Priestman ..	Gorton	1869
9	Charles Priestman	"	1869
590	William James Renison ..	Everton	1868
1866			
1	George Paull Cooke	Liverpool	1867
2	John Metcalfe	Longsight	1868
3	Mary Elizabeth Marsh ..	Liverpool	1868
4	Mary Jane O'Brien	"	1867
5	Benjamin Bower LeTall ..	Handsworth	1869
6	Robert Griffiths	Crewe	1870
7	Samuel Lallment	Stockport	1870
8	Jane Kelsall (Married Thomas Stewart, of Sowerby).	Bilsborough	1867
9	Priscilla Evens	Southport	1869
600	Jane Walton (Married Alfred Lees).	Oldham	1868
1	Rupert Henry Cumine	Southport	1868
2	Jane Lawton	Oldham	1868
3	Frederick Joseph Carson ..	Liverpool	1867
4	William Arthur Wood	"	1869
5	Samuel George Albright ..	Bootle	1872
6	Francis Reginald Rowland Robinson	Liverpool	1868
7	Ulrick Hubert John Robin- son	Liverpool	1870
8	George Sykes	Birmingham	1869
9	I. W. Fessant	Rochdale	1872
610	Julia Florence Cumine (Married William Bilsland Ross, of Stepps, N.B.).	Southport	1871
1867			
1	Eliza Annie Cumine (Married Horace Dodson).	Southport	1868
2	Annie Albright	Bootle	1870

No.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	LEFT.
613	Frederick Walmsley	Appleton	1868
4	Henry Smith	Rochdale	1868
5	William Edward Smith	"	1867
6	Joseph Kelsall	Bilsborough	1869
7	Charles James Clayton	Manchester	1873
8	William Burton	Padiham	1869
9	John Fletcher Jackson	Birkenhead	1872
620	Charles Joseph Conway	Maghull, Ormskirk	1872
1	Joseph Barling Latimer	Manchester	1871
2	Emily Rachel Latimer	"	1870
3	Martha Ann Cragg	Preston	1869
4	Ann Elizabeth Renison	Liverpool	1872
5	Alfred Newton	Northwich	1871
6	Rachel Newton (Married R. Owen).	"	1872
7	Mary Jane Eyles	Preston	1868
8	Samuel Ottiwell Wood (Apprentice, 1869-70).	Liverpool	1869
9	Mary Rebecca Smith (Married Joseph John Armitage, Nottingham).	"	1869
1868			
630	Sarah Oddie	Todmorden	1870
1	Joseph Walls	Wavertree	1871
2	Jacob Taylor	Greenaires	1869
3	Walter Taylor	Royton, Oldham	1869
4	Thomas Wright Fisher	Cork	1869
5	Emma Jane Roberts (Married William Youd).	Penworthan	1870
6	Margaret Kelsall	Bilsborough	1870
7	Anna Maria Smith (Married George Sykes, of Birming- ham, Scholar, 1866-9).	Liverpool	1869
8	Hubert Robert Renison	Liverpool	1873
9	Thomas Jackson King	Birkenhead	1874
640	Frederick Carson	Liverpool	1869
1	Florence Helen Davis (Apprentice, 1871-8. Married Joseph Neale, B.A., Ackworth School).	Reddish	1870
2	James Kershaw (Apprentice, 1872-5).	Withington	1870
3	Lydia Mary Wood	Liverpool	1871
1869			
4	Annie Guest Moss	Monton, Eccles	1871
5	Joseph Kershaw	Withington	1870
6	Walter Jackson	Birkenhead	1872
7	William Simmonds Skelton	Sheffield	1872
8	Emma Kelsall	Wyersdale	1870
9	John Treffrey Coudray	Macclesfield	1870
650	John Fletcher	Leigh	1870

JAMES TURNER'S SUPERINTENDENCY.

No.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	LEFT.
651	Mary Rayner	Bostock	1872
2	Mary Louisa Burton .. (Married Thomas Kyle, Stranraer).	Manchester	1871
3	Alice Ann Preston	Fleetwood	1871
4	Frances Griffiths (Married Charles Arthur Hale, of Liverpool).	Crewe	1871
5	John Threlfall	Manchester	1870
6	George Washington Roberts	Chester	1873
7	David Shepherd King ..	Birkenhead	1875
8	Frederick William Monks ..	Warrington	1871
9	Richard R. Burton	Padiham	1874
660	Ann Appleton	Manchester	1874
1	Maria Tatham Turner .. (Married Frederick Thomas Schrei- ber, of Ocala, Florida).	Liverpool	1871
2	Theodore Slack	Southport	1870
3	George Arthur Casson ..	Ulverstone	1870
4	Catherine Birrell	"	1870
5	John Threlfall	Kendal	1871
6	Florence Davies	Studley	1870
7	Elizabeth H. Walker ..	Manchester	1871
8	Roland Garnett	Southport	1875
1870			
9	Madeline Monkhouse ..	London	1872
670	Warwick Monkhouse ..	"	1872
1	Mary Ann Dilworth ..	Southport	1871
2	Alfred Gustavus Davy (2nd time)	Manchester	1871
3	John Latimer	"	1872
4	Samuel Skelton	"	1873
5	Frederic Walter Roberts	Chester	1878
6	John Oliver	Bolton	1873
7	Thomas Thistlethwaite ..	Patricroft	1873
8	George Green	Warrington	1870
9	Elizabeth Eyles	Preston	1871
680	George Henry Wood ..	Liverpool	1874
1	John Frederick Jones ..	Manchester	1872
2	Florence Turner	Stacksteads	1872
3	Deborah Turner	"	1872
4	Frederick Tuke	Eccles	1874
5	Catherine Griffiths (Married John Woolrich, of Nant- wich).	Crewe	1873
6	Mary Elizabeth Hope ..	Warrington	1872
7	Constance Matthews ..	Manchester	1871

No.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	LEFT.
688	Florence Matthews.. .. (Married Morris Wood, Bourne- mouth).	Manchester	1871
9	Charles Marsden Fletcher..	Leigh	1874
690	William John Rowe ..	Manchester	1871
1	Joshua Kelsall	Preston	1872
2	Benjamin Smith	Oldham	1874
3	Marion Wharton	Salford	1872
4	Ida Zipporah King Farrar	Todmorden	1873
5	Alfred Thomas Meade ..	Newbridge, Ireland	1871
1871			
6	Matthew H. Birkhead ..	Earlstown	1871
7	Richard Minton	Manchester	1878
8	Sarah Abigail Machin ..	Stockport	1874
9	Archibald George Gilders ..	St. Osyth	1872
700	Frederick William Thompson	Newton Heath ..	1875
1	Mary Elizabeth Williams .. (Married Henry Keen, of London).	Manchester	1874
2	Annie Williams	"	1877
3	Albert Elleman Moss ..	"	1872
4	Amy Garnett	Southport	1874
5	John Hone Kincey	Oxton	1876
6	Charles Spence Brooke ..	Liverpool	1877
7	George Ellis	Southport	1873
8	Mary Elizabeth Doeg .. (Married Adam Laing).	Altrincham	1876
9	Thomas Alfred Wood ..	Liverpool	1876
710	John Henry McGill.. ..	Waterloo	1874
1	Joseph Haigh, Jun... ..	Eccles	1876
2	Rachel Roberts (Married Robert Faragher).	Chester	1873
3	John Kilshaw Conway ..	Liverpool	1875
4	Joseph Mason Mills.. ..	Macclesfield ..	1877
5	Mary Mills (Apprentice, 1875-82. Married George English, of Manchester, a late Teacher).	"	1875
6	George Washington Davies	Liverpool	1876
7	William Fletcher	Blackburn	1873
8	Thomas Picton Dick ..	Warrington	1874
9	Samuel Edgar Skelton ..	Sheffield	1875
720	Charles Gilders	St. Osyth	1873
1872			
1	Peter Walls	Liverpool	1873
2	William Henry Elcock ..	Birmingham ..	1873
3	Mary Emilie Kincey ..	Oxton	1876
4	Robert Lees	Shawforth	1874
5	Nathan Temple Davison ..	Hyde	1874
6	Margaret Williams (Married George Crosland, Newton Heath).	Manchester	1873

No.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	LEFT.
727	James Thompson	Manchester	1876
8	Thomas Conway	Liverpool	1877
9	William Sherman Metcalfe	Manchester	1877
730	William Henry Skellon	"	1873
1	Edgar Fessant	Rochdale	1878
2	Jane Marshall	Manchester	1877
3	Ann Griffiths	Crewe	1876
	(Married Henry Breary, of London).		
4	Mary Turner Oliver	Bolton	1873
5	Mary Alice Williams	Ruthin	1877
	Sarah Alice Roberts	Chester	
	(Married Alfred Bowker).		
6	Eliza Emma Lawton	Oldham	1875
7	Hugh Lamb	Preston	1873
8	Elizabeth Ann Ellis	Southport	1874
9	Albert Thompson	Eccleston	1875
740	Walter Edward Jameson	Manchester	1875
1	Thomas Lees	Rochdale	1874
2	Bertha Jackson	Birkenhead	1875
3	Mary Frances Jackson	"	1875
4	John Hope	Aspull	1875
5	Stephen Smith	Douglas, Isle of Man	1874
6	Robert Thompson	Wigan	1875
7	Annie Evelyn Whittaker	Oldham	1875
1873			
8	Robert Garnett Toulson	Penketh	1876
9	Robert Edward Garnett	"	1876
750	Charles Gandy	"	1875
1	Frederick Gandy	"	1876
2	Henry Dean Williams	Manchester	1874
	(Apprentice, 1876-7).		
3	Bertha Kincey	Birkenhead	1877
4	George Henry Mills	Macclesfield	1880
	(Apprentice, 1880-1).		
5	William Ernest Hodson	London	1874
6	John Kenworthy	Rochdale	1874
7	Frances Matilda Brotherton		
	(died at School)	Liverpool	1875
8	Sarah Williams	Manchester	1877
	(Married Alfred Pennant Owen, of Manchester).		
9	Amelia Jane Garnett	Penketh	1876
	(Married Charles Robinson Doeg, of Carlisle).		
760	Cecil Skelton	Sheffield	1876
1	Frank Edward McGill	Southport	1874
2	Frederick James McGill	"	1874
3	Esther Taylor	Macclesfield	1874
	(Married John George A. Taylor, Ashton-under-Lyne).		
4	Miles Taylor	"	1877
5	Adrian Ravenswood Dunne	Dublin	1876

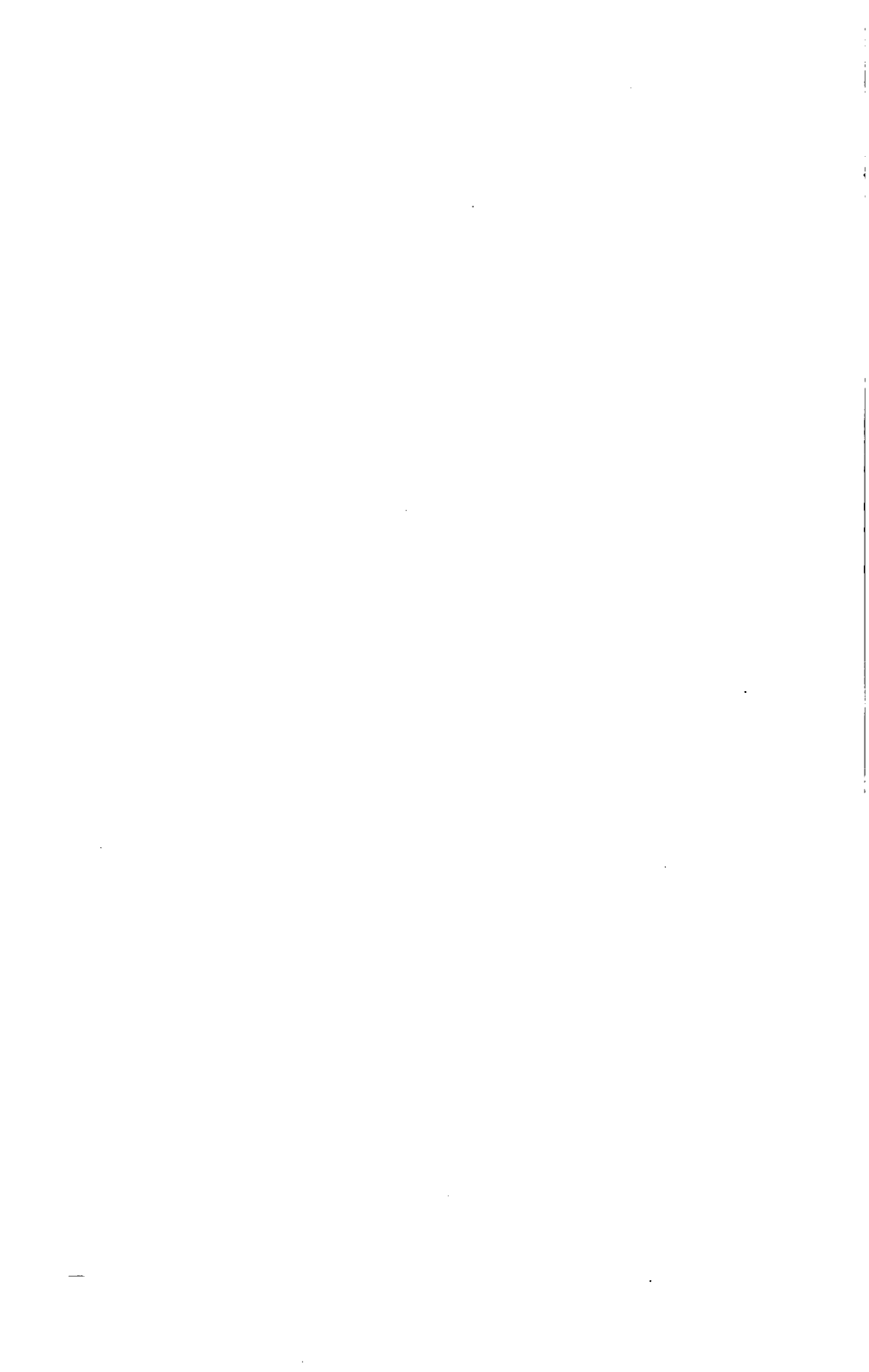
No.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	LEFT.
1874			
766	Howard Cavour Corkeine ..	Manchester ..	1876
7	Agnes Jane Oddie .. (Apprentice, 1877).	Nantwich ..	1876
8	Robert Williams ..	Manchester ..	1877
9	Charles Binks ..	Liscard ..	1874
770	Daniel Hamer ..	Bolton ..	1875
1	Arthur Skelton ..	Sheffield ..	1876
2	Robert Alexander Jackson ..	Birkenhead ..	1878
3	Theodore Jackson ..	" ..	1878
4	Richard Henry Hoffman Andrews ..	Manchester ..	1879
5	William Arthur Carson ..	Liverpool ..	1875
6	Samuel Salthouse ..	Preston ..	1876
7	Joseph Preston ..	Fleetwood ..	1876
8	Wilson Haworth ..	Burnley ..	1878
9	Mary Olivia Philipps ..	Chester ..	1877
780	Amy Lilian Thompson Burley (Married Philip Wilson Pearson, of Temple Sowerby).	Manchester ..	1878
1	Elizabeth Waring .. (Married John Escolme, of Yealand Conyers).	Yealand Conyers ..	1877
2	Fanny Taylor ..	Lancaster ..	1876
3	Caroline Wilson ..	Oldham ..	1875
4	Francis Aaron Nodal ..	Manchester ..	1875
5	Annie Jane Wood ..	Liverpool ..	1877
6	Martha Haworth .. (Married James Ormerod, of Nelson.)	Burnley ..	1876
7	Ephraim Auckland ..	Warrington ..	1875
8	Joseph Simpson ..	Ambleside ..	1875
9	Oliver Cromwell Corkeine ..	Manchester ..	1877
790	Elias Hughes Thompson ..	Ballymena ..	1876
1	William Foden Simpson ..	Sale ..	1875
1875			
2	Thomas Kelsall ..	Garstang ..	1876
3	John Kelsall ..	Scotforth ..	1876
4	Richard B. H. Russell ..	Blackburn ..	1877
5	William Sargeant Nelson ..	Preston ..	1878
6	Alice Maria Burton .. (Married Thomas Reuben Day, of Manchester).	Manchester ..	1880
7	Frederica Floyd Russell ..	Blackburn ..	1877
8	Charles Frederick Jesper ..	Manchester ..	1876
9	Herbert Joseph Jesper ..	" ..	1876
800	William Taylor Hughes ..	Birkenhead ..	1876
1	Minnie Lea ..	Alderley ..	1876
2	John Morton Hughes ..	Birkenhead ..	1877
3	John Crosfield Oddie ..	Nantwich ..	1878
4	Walter Hamilton Hope ..	Birkenhead ..	1878

No.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	LEFT.
805	Arnold Little	Ashton-under-Lyne ..	1877
6	Thomas Alletson	Mold	1879
7	William Alletson	"	1881
8	Elizabeth Maria Oddie	Oldham	1878
9	William Penrose Hodson	Bolton	1880
810	Frances Morrell Williams (Married Frederic Walter Roberts, scholar, 1870-8, of Manchester).	Manchester	1877
1	Ellen Griffiths (Married James Rolands, of Crewe).	Crewe	1878
2	Alice Dilworth (Apprentice, 1878-83).	Southport	1877
3	Jane Dilworth	"	1880
4	Amy Jenkinson	Surrey	1877
5	Louisa Brightmore	Blackpool	1876
6	Isabella Ann Caldwell (Married Alphonso James, of Westhoughton).	Wigan	1878
7	Mary Elizabeth Caldwell (Married Henry John Harrison, Westhoughton).	Wigan	1879
8	William Oddie	Nantwich	1881
9	John Frederick William Guthrie	Manchester	1881
820	Robert Thompson	"	1878
1	Sarah Amelia Burton (Married John Thomas D'Ewart, M.B., Manchester).	Oldham	1880
2	Elizabeth Bragg (Apprentice, 1880-6. Married John Nainby, Leeds).	Yealand Conyers ..	1879
3	Ada Kincey	Birkenhead	1878
1876			
4	Thomas Aubrey Richards	Mold	1877
5	George F. Hughes	Birkenhead	1878
6	Samuel Mellor Gibson	Manchester	1877
7	Arthur Edward Moss	"	1878
8	John Wimpenny Pickup	Bacup	1878
9	Charlotte Hughes	Birkenhead	1877
830	Francis Doyle Hazledine	Liverpool	1880
1	Gertrude Maw (Married George House, Willesden).	Manchester	1879
2	Leonard Maw	Manchester	1879
3	Thomas Hall Machin	Stockport	1881
4	Emily Jane Doeg (Married Arthur O. Legge).	Manchester	1878
5	Ellen Doeg (Married Ernest Arden, Hyde).	"	1880
6	Mary Jane Griffiths	Crewe	1880
7	Hannah Haworth	Burnley	1880
8	Mary Josephine Moses	Penketh	1880
9	Annie Moses (Married John Gibson Withenshaw, of Penketh).	"	1880
840	Alice Anderson Mason	Manchester	1878

No.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	LEFT.
841	Edith Shaw	Yealand	1877
2	Elizabeth Ann Hazeldine	Liverpool	1878
3	Jane Whiteside	Blackpool	1878
4	Florence Haworth	Preston	1878
5	Mary Ann Fletcher (Married William Wray).	Blackburn	1878
6	Charles Frederick Jesper (2nd time)	Macclesfield	1878
7	Herbert Joseph Jesper (2nd time)	"	1881
8	Jacob Glaister	Whitehaven	1878
9	Barnett Matthews	Liverpool	1879
850	William Henry Sephton	St. Helens	1876
1	Joseph Thomas Sephton	"	1878
2	Samuel Clark	Worcester	1878
3	Daniel Dagnall	Warrington	1876
4	Edgar France	Birkenhead	1876
5	William George Bridge	Ulverstone	1878
6	William Bowman	Chester	1879
1877			
7	Charles Southam Gregory	Hanley Castle	1878
8	William Mason Troughton	Ulverstone	1878
9	Mary Emily Mason	Manchester	1882
860	William Penrose Robinson	Liverpool	1882
1	John William Massey	Spalding	1879
2	Herbert Walmsley	Preston	1878
3	Margaret Hartley	Lancaster	1879
4	Dorothy Kelsall (Married Roger Kenyon Bateson, of Brock).	Preston	1879
5	Elizabeth Mason	Brock	1878
6	Mary Ann Dickinson	Wigan	1879
7	Louisa Warburton (Married George Edward Chadwick, of Bold Heath, nr. Warrington).	Dallam	1881
8	Frank Marshall	Manchester	1881
9	Frank Griffith Samuel	Liverpool	1879
870	Joshua Haworth	Nelson	1881
1	Joseph Henry Bragg	Yealand	1878
2	John Griffiths	Crewe	1881
3	Walter Bridge	Ulverstone	1879
4	James Beakbane	Waterloo	1882
5	William Clark Eddington	Worcester	1878
6	Henry Carline	Manchester	1879
7	Vernon Napier Johnson	Liverpool	1880
8	Frederick Winward	Westhoughton	1879
9	Edith Mary Kilner (Apprentice, 1882-8. Married Charles Richard Oddie).	Oldham	1882
880	Alfred Ernest Hughes	Birkenhead	1881
1	Edward Dunnett	Lymm	1877
2	Emily Beesley	Lancaster	1879



BOYS AT PENKETH SCHOOL, AT THE JUBILEE, 1884.



No.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	LEFT.
883	Edith Rowlinson (Married Robert Nightingale, Warrington).	Whitley	1880
4	Alice Shaw (Married John Hemmant, Pontefract).	Lancaster	1879
5	Charles Thomas Hooper ..	Liverpool	1885
1878			
6	William James Wilcockson	Haslingden	1882
7	Thomas Carline	Manchester	1882
8	Annie Warburton	Warrington	1883
9	Mary Elizabeth Bissell .. (Married Robert Pattinson, Crosby, Maryport).	Manchester	1883
890	George Bissell	"	1884
1	Benjamin Haworth	Burnley	1881
2	Arthur Ascroft Hilton .. (Apprentice, 1881-6).	Atherton	1881
3	William Charles Andrews ..	Oldham	1881
4	Luther Amos	"	1881
5	Oscar Barrow	Manchester	1879
6	Cuthbert Barrow	"	1879
7	John Leadbitter	St. Helens	1879
8	Frederick Rankin Rogers	Liverpool	1881
9	Mary Ann Cragg (Married John Jones, Bootle).	"	1879
900	Margaret Cragg	Liverpool	1882
1	Fanny Buckley (Married Clement Smithies).	Oldham	1879
2	Jane Dilworth	Wigan	1880
3	Beatrice Lucy Hearne ..	Highgate, London ..	1881
4	George William A. Garrod ..	Ulverstone	1879
5	Ruth Renison (Married Charles Waterfall, Liverpool).	Liverpool	1880
6	John Beakbane	Waterloo	1880
7	Walter Beakbane	"	1883
8	Charles Edward Beakbane ..	"	1883
9	Eliza Beakbane (Married George Brisson, of Montreal).	"	1878
910	Thomas Wrigby	Preston	1880
1	Henry Harrison	Ulverstone	1879
2	John Edward Bowman ..	Chester	1879
3	Vivian Hilton	Atherton	1885
4	Ellen Elizabeth Ann Carter Monk	Fleetwood	1880
5	James Stephenson	Preston	1880
6	Mary Eccleston	Birkenhead	1883
7	Mary Alice Hazeldine ..	Liverpool	1882
8	Edgar Dunne	Dublin	1880
1879			
9	Frederick William Wareing	Penketh	1880
920	Harold Massey	Spalding	1880

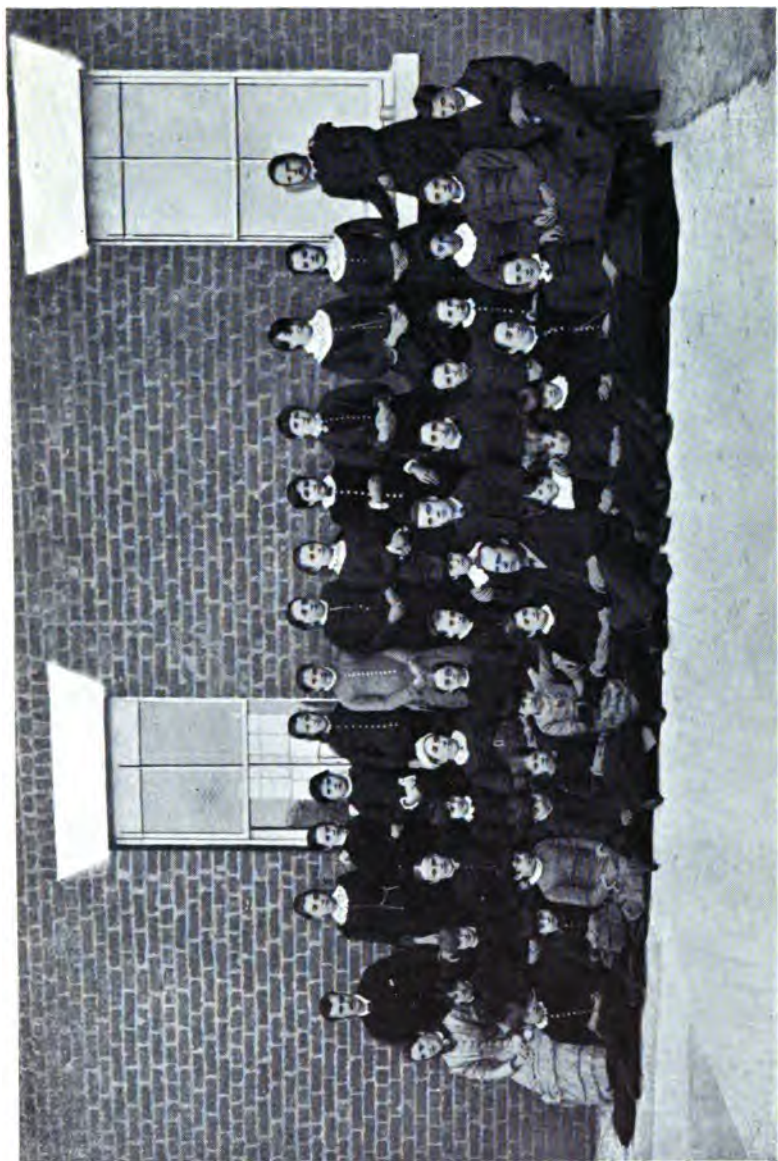
No.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	LEFT.
921	James Warburton	Dallam	1882
2	Isaac Walls	Liverpool	1881
3	Joseph Beakbane	Waterloo	1882
4	Richardson Cayton	St. Helens	1879
5	Florence Doeg (Married Robert Ernest Legge, of Canada).	Gorton	1883
6	Kezia Ellen Moorcroft (Married Charles Chamberlain, Manchester).	Southport	1882
7	Mary Jane Whiteside (Married Hugh James Barclay, of Sale).	Liverpool	1881
8	William Blundell	Southport	1881
9	Herbert John Alletson	Northop	1882
930	John Routledge	Penketh	1881
1	Richard Routledge	"	1882
2	George William Andrews	Oldham	1883
3	George Alfred Williams	Liverpool	1887
4	Arthur Warburton	Dallam	1884
5	Carleton Hargrave	Southport	1880
6	Frank Lamb	Sale	1882
7	Alice Blanche Williams (Married Alfred Simms, Dublin).	Liverpool	1880
8	Florence Williams (Married Richard George Hinchliffe).	"	1884
9	Madeline Ethel Haworth (Apprentice, 1882-8. Married Philip Rudolph Rooker, Manchester).	Manchester	1882
940	Mary Chapman McMichael	Birkenhead	1884
1	Edith Mary Walker	Blackpool	1883
2	Emmeline Walker (Married Francis William Large, Cricklade, Wilts).	"	1881
3	Bertha Ellen Wood (Married Horace Kitchen, Melbourne).	Hull	1882
4	Lillie Margaret Wood	Hull	1883
1880			
	Sam Williams	Manchester	1885
	Mary Williams (Married William Sharrock, Seaforth).	"	1885
5	George Thomas F. Short	Brigg	1880
6	John William Stanley	Manchester	1882
7	John Edgar Smith (Apprentice, 1886-92. Master-on-Duty, 1892-3).	"	1886
	Annie Isabel Turner	Penketh School	1883
8	Sarah Duckett	Birkenhead	1880
9	Mary Louisa Knight	Bootle	1882
950	Eliza Cooper Knight	"	1882
1	Annis Carline	Manchester	1881
2	Edith Buckley (Married R. Hawthornthwaite).	Miles Platting	1883
3	Julia Mabel Barrow (Married George Selwyn Taylor).	Manchester	1881

No.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	LEFT.
4	William George Timperley ..	Crewe	1883
955	Thomas James Warburton ..	Bewsey	1883
6	Ashton Farrer Parkinson ..	Birkenhead	1883
7	Arthur Wareing	Cronton	1885
8	Joseph Wake	Fritchley	1883
9	Squire Whiteley	Hollinwood	1883
960	Frederick John Orrell ..	Preston	1882
1	James Ashworth Shorrocks	Louth	1882
2	Thomas Wright	Fritchley	1881
3	George Follows Junior ..	Manchester	1881
4	Adolph John Yelland ..	Liverpool	1884
5	Letitia Leicester	"	1882
6	Lilian Ellen Caldwell ..	Westhoughton	1882
7	Kate Parkinson	Manchester	1883
	(Married Frank Davies, of Manchester).		
8	Sarah Jane Bragg	Lancaster	1884
9	Elizabeth Lowe	Macclesfield	1883
970	Emma Griffiths	Crewe	1883
	(Married Frank Charnock, Cleethorpes).		
1	Elizabeth Jane Isherwood ..	Leigh	1884
	(Married Charles Mort).		
2	Elsie Maria Cockett	Brigg	1881
3	Frances Morrell Williams	Manchester	1883
	(2nd time)		
4	Ellen Dickinson	Wigan	1882
	(Married Peter Eckersley, Wigan).		
1881			
5	Arthur Denby	Eccles	1884
6	Jane Eliza Denby	"	1883
7	William Frederick Yelland	Liverpool	1883
8	John Thomas Turner ..	Manchester	1881
9	Elizabeth Ann Turner ..	"	1884
980	John Henry Spence	"	1884
1	George Parkinson	"	1883
2	Samuel Clark (2nd time) ..	Worcester	1882
3	Benjamin Beakbane ..	Liverpool	1883
4	Joseph James Watts ..	Manchester	1883
5	Arthur Hodson	Huyton	1885
6	James Swift	Ince, nr. Wigan ..	1886
7	Frederick Thorpe	Penketh	1883
8	Edith Wareing	Cronton	1882
9	Lilian Wareing	"	1882
	Edith Turner	Penketh School ..	1885
	Samuel Evens Turner ..	"	1885
990	Ann Mason	Kirkham	1882
1	Wilhelmina Walpole ..	Waterford	1882
2	Mary Kirby	Roseacre	1883
3	Martha Kirby	"	1883
4	Alice Williams	Manchester	1885
	(Married Richard Henry Hoffman Andrews, Scholar 1874-9).		

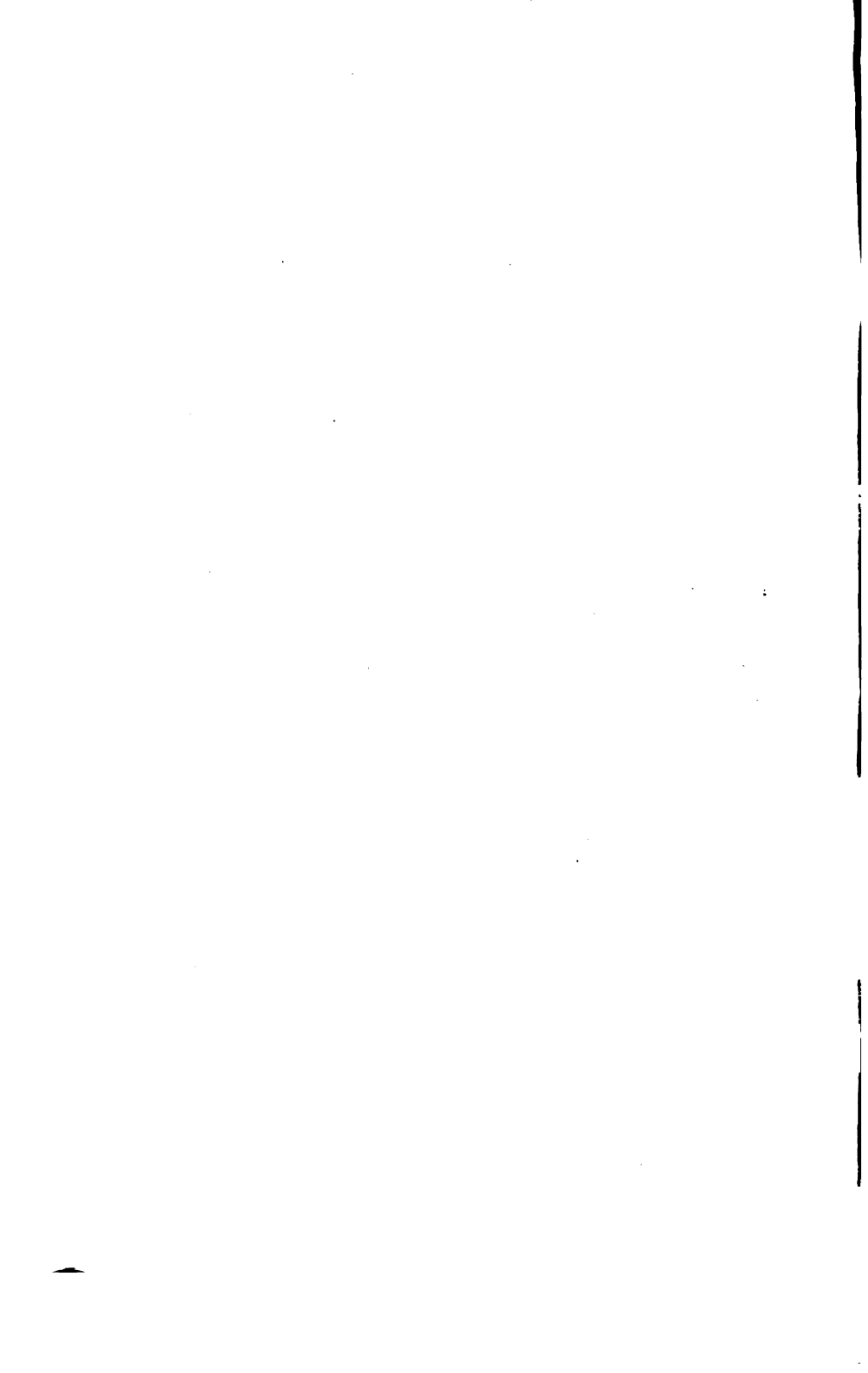
No.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	LEFT.
995	Beatrice Currie	Crewe	1881
6	Mary Lowe (Married Herbert Edward Saville, of Heaton Chapel).	Macclesfield	1884
7	Robert James Fildes ..	Chorlton-cum-Hardy	1883
8	Frederick Albert Oddie ..	Nantwich	1886
9	Elizabeth Townson ..	Preston	1882
1000	Frederick Wood	Hull	1883
1	John Edwin Sansom ..	Urmston	1882
2	Anne Elizabeth Yelland ..	Liverpool	1883
3	Samuel Thompson ..	Runcorn	1885
1882			
4	Alfred N. Haworth ..	Preston	1883
5	Arthur Swift	Ince, nr. Wigan ..	1885
6	William John James Neason	Altrincham	1884
7	Isaac Orrell	Preston	1884
8	Arthur Radcliffe	Hawarden	1883
9	John Knowles	Appleton	1885
1010	Stanley Kitching	Warrington	1883
1	Herbert J. Jones	"	1883
2	Alfred Griffiths	Crewe	1885
3	Edith Walker (2nd time)	Blackpool	1883
4	Walter Wood	Hull	1883
5	Thomas Tonge, Jun. ..	Manchester	1885
6	Walter Hilton	Leigh	1886
7	John Dixon Wilson ..	Liverpool	1884
8	Harry Balme Moore ..	Burnley	1882
9	Frederick Walmsley ..	Preston	1884
1020	James Gordon Parker ..	Penketh	1882
1	Alfred Lord	Oldham	1884
2	Arthur Edwin Trent ..	London	1883
3	Thomas Mason	Medlar	1885
4	Matthew Knowles ..	Appleton	1886
5	William Henry Gidlaw ..	Liverpool	1884
6	Esther Wilcockson Dilworth	Wigan	1883
7	Emma Hill	Oldham	1884
8	Emily Lowe (Married Mark Brogden).	Macclesfield	1885
9	Margaret Townson ..	Preston	1884
1030	Alice Webster (Married Frank Holloway).	Bradford	1883
1	Elizabeth Storey	Garstang	1883
2	Mary Ann Storey	"	1883
3	Gertrude Thistlethwaite .. (Married Douglas Johnson, of Manchester).	Manchester	1884
4	Amy Nodal (Married James Pearce, M.D., Trowbridge).	"	1884
5	Frank Moore	Burnley	1884
6	Elizabeth Parkinson ..	Manchester	1883
7	John Henry Taylor ..	Facit	1885

No.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	LEFT.
1883			
1038	Edwin Birchall Booth ..	Farnworth, Bolton ..	1886
9	Ernest Booth	"	1886
1040	Thomas Robert Ray ..	Preston	1884
1	Arthur Davies	Oldham	1885
2	Elizabeth Helen Davies ..	Birkenhead	1889
3	Henry Bolton Furness ..	Warrington	1886
4	Olive Octavia Hooper ..	Liverpool	1889
5	Henry Doeg	Manchester	1887
6	Hugh Conning	West Kirby	1884
7	Emily Ann Metcalfe ..	Leeds	1885
	(Married ——— King).		
8	Louisa Mary Jacob ..	Limerick	1884
9	Edward Henry Jacob ..	"	1885
1050	Maud Harland	Manchester	1884
	(Married Arthur Griffen Smith, Moss Nook, near Cheadle).		
1	Thomas Edwin Monks ..	Warrington	1885
2	Martha Jane McMichael ..	Birkenhead	1884
	(Married Stanilas Emile Bally, Manchester).		
3	Annie Mason	Garstang	1884
4	Esther Tickle	Carlisle	1884
5	Harry Eugene Mercer ..	Altrincham	1884
6	Alexander Thorpe	Penketh	1885
7	John Herbert Metcalfe ..	Leeds	1887
8	Albert Edward Longshaw ..	Warrington	1885
9	Mary Ellen Mason	Preston	1885
1060	Margaret Maud Williams ..	Liverpool	1890
	(Married James Woolman, B.A., of Widnes).		
1	Leonard Leicester	"	1887
2	Theodore Leicester Wood ..	"	1885
3	Walter Buckley	Oldham	1884
4	Ernest Dale	Great Ayton	1885
5	William Shaw	Thurnham	1884
6	Maud Gregson	Bradford	1885
	(Married George Newbould, of Bradford).		
7	George Arthur Shaw ..	Stockport	1884
8	Robert Russell Fayle ..	Birkenhead	1884
9	George Sheldrake Ramsey ..	Buxton	1885
1070	Gertrude Martha Ramsey ..	"	1885
1884			
1	Walter Williams	Liverpool	1890
2	Peter Knowles	Appleton, Cheshire ..	1889
3	John Evans	Liverpool	1884
4	Elizabeth Jacob	Limerick	1885
5	Margaret Ann Howell ..	Yealand Conyers ..	1885
6	Sylvia Mary Haworth ..	Sale	1888
	(Married Francis Arthur Jones, of Sale).		

No.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	LEFT.
1077	John William Turner ..	Leeds ..	1885
8	Robert Joseph Wells ..	Southport ..	1887
9	Arthur Wells ..	" ..	1887
1080	David Heyes ..	Wigan ..	1886
1	Mary Isabella Ellershaw ..	Manchester ..	1887
2	Oswald Davy Twist ..	" ..	1885
3	Elizabeth Metcalfe ..	Liverpool ..	1887
4	Henry Milner Copeland ..	Poulton-le-Fylde ..	1885
5	Mary Ann Newhouse .. (Married George Lowes, of Sheffield).	Birkenhead ..	1885
6	Henry Newhouse ..	" ..	1888
7	George Coventry Alletson ..	Northop ..	1887
8	Senhouse Martindale Cragg ..	Bootle ..	1885
8½	Margaret Doeg .. (Married William Platt Wright, of Gorton).	Gorton ..	1889
9	Elizabeth Carline .. (Married ——— Lomas).	Prestwich ..	1884
1090	James Byrom ..	Manchester ..	1885
1	Sophia Bissell ..	Eccles ..	1887
2	John Jennings ..	Liverpool ..	1885
3	Charles Edward Lowe ..	Wilmslow ..	1889
4	Samuel Wright ..	Whaley Bridge ..	1886
5	Anna G. Jacob ..	Limerick ..	1885
6	Charlotte Ethel Smith .. (Apprentice, 1891-7).	Manchester ..	1890
7	John Gilbert Parry ..	Birkenhead ..	1887
1885			
8	Margaret Alice Hargreaves .. (Apprentice, 1888-92. Teacher, 1902-3).	Goosnargh ..	1888
9	Hannah Wright ..	Whaley Bridge ..	1890
1100	Kate Winifred Oddie ..	Southport ..	1886
1	Emma Widdowson .. (Married William Henry Chatterton, Stockport).	Stockport ..	1887
2	Elizabeth Ann Davies ..	Birkenhead ..	1890
3	Arthur Priestman ..	Preston Brook ..	1891
4	Elizabeth Parkinson ..	Southport ..	1886
5	Arthur Thistlethwaite ..	Manchester ..	1887
6	Frederick Thistlethwaite ..	" ..	1889
7	Martha Ann Busby ..	Newcastle-on-Tyne ..	1887
8	Robert Cooke ..	Birkenhead ..	1888
9	Jessie Cooke ..	" ..	1887
1110	Roland Woods ..	Bristol ..	1885
1	Henry Vernon Coates ..	Liverpool ..	1890
2	Richard Coward Brierley ..	Newton Bridge ..	1889
3	Harold Brierley ..	" ..	1891
4	Catherine Brereton Priestman ..	Preston Brook ..	1891
5	Mary Alice Taylor ..	Facit ..	1887
6	Lucy Wells .. (Married William Alfred Hinton).	Southport ..	1889



GIRLS AND TEACHERS AT PENKETH SCHOOL, AT THE JUBILEE, 1884.



JOSEPH THOMAS GUMERSALL'S SUPERINTENDENCY.

No.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	LEFT.
1886			
1117	Charles Wilberforce Heywood	Manchester	1887
8	Wm. Edward Chadwick Turner Waine	"	1891
9	Robert Johnson Cooke (Weekly Boarder) ..	Penketh	1887
1120	Eliza Ann Ellis	Bolton	1890
1	Richard Arthur White ..	Ditton	1891
2	Edward Henry Waterfall ..	Liverpool	1889
3	George Ernest Smith ..	Manchester	1892
4	Thomas Seddon	Wigan	1888
5	Henry Newton	Bold	1887
6	Walter Howell	Yealand	1887
7	Margaret Radcliffe Warburton	Dallam	1886
8	Mary Tickle	Keckwick	1886
9	Albert Wolstencroft ..	Manchester	1892
1130	Stanley Goodier	Alderley Edge ..	1890
1	Wilfred Lowe	Macclesfield ..	1890
2	Gertrude Agnes Oddie ..	Blackpool	1890
3	Archibald Reynolds ..	Belfast	1888
4	Charles Cordingley Neild ..	Urmston	1888
5	Ethel Cryer	Oldham	1890
6	Frank Harrison Jesper ..	Warrington	1888
7	Agnes Emily Murray (Married Arthur Revill).	Manchester	1888
8	Philip Carlisle Garnett ..	Penketh	1890
9	George William Fenemore..	Alexandria	1891
1887			
1140	Frederick Wm. Crowe Honeford Marshall	Newton-le-Willows ..	1890
1	Alice Reynolds	Belfast	1887
2	Charles Charnock	Oldham	1889
3	Edward Charnock	"	1891
4	Victor Charnock	"	1892
5	Elizabeth Jane Evans ..	Warrington	1889
6	(Married William H. Carter). Harold W. Hughes (Day Scholar)	Sankey	1890
7	Thomas Arthur Bardsley ..	Manchester	1888
8	Florence Jeannette Carter.. (Married William Foster Perkins. Scholar, 1889-90.	Liverpool	1890

No.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	LEFT.
1149	John William Duckett ..	Liscard ..	1892
1150	William Alston ..	Garstang ..	1888
1	John David Cooke ..	Liscard ..	1888
2	John Herbert Ellershaw ..	Manchester ..	1890
3	Sarah Esther Graham ..	" ..	1889
4	Elizabeth Constance Emily Ward ..	Northwich ..	1889
5	Henry Robinson ..	Manchester ..	1890
6	James Edward Charnock ..	Oldham ..	1888
7	John T. Charnock ..	" ..	1889
8	Albert Edward Holdcroft ..	Bolton ..	1888
9	Walter Marwood Laurence (Junior Teacher, 1890-91).	Ventnor ..	1890
1888			
1160	John O'Neil ..	St. Helens ..	1891
1	Selina Mary Hughes ..	Liverpool ..	1891
2	Richard Storey ..	Garstang ..	1889
3	Frazer Small McTear ..	St. Helens ..	1891
4	Henry Johnson Blundell ..	Birkenhead ..	1890
5	Claude Bolton Wylde ..	Penketh ..	1891
6	John Warburton Jolley ..	Birkenhead ..	1891
7	James Robinson Hall ..	Warrington ..	1891
8	William Percival ..	Aston, Cheshire ..	1891
9	Nellie Eliza Hall ..	Manchester ..	1888
1170	David Apsimon ..	Carmarthen ..	1888
1	Peter Morris Grundy ..	Westhoughton ..	1890
2	Maude King ..	Wilmslow ..	1889
3	Thomas Youde, Junior (Junior Teacher, 1893-4).	Levenshulme ..	1893
4	Joseph Ford Youde ..	" ..	1894
5	William Dransfield Scott ..	Stockport ..	1889
6	Frank Ingham ..	Ashton-on-Mersey ..	1888
7	Amelia Drewry .. (Married Frederick William Foster, of Fleetwood).	Fleetwood ..	1890
8	Annie Drewry ..	" ..	1888
9	Dorothy Alice Mason ..	Medlar, Kirkham ..	1888
1180	Catherine Tickle ..	Keckwick, Warrington ..	1888
1	Arthur Chadwick Oddie ..	Manchester ..	1890
2	Theodore Temple Clemesha ..	Cleveleys ..	1890
3	Frederick Chapman Clemesha ..	" ..	1891
4	Harold Williams ..	Liverpool ..	1890
5	Charles Burton ..	Warrington ..	1890
6	Frank Alexander Milling ..	" ..	1889
7	Denis Davies ..	" ..	1893
8	Roland Davies ..	" ..	1893

No.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	LEFT.
1189	Rebecca Grace Worth ..	Crewe	1895
1190	Gilbert Houghton Haworth ..	Ashton-on-Mersey ..	1892
1	Francis Henry Yelland ..	Liverpool	1890
2	Evelyn Harriet Ward ..	Northwich	1890
1889			
3	William Foster Perkins ..	Rock Ferry	1890
4	Edith Prescott Jolley ..	"	1891
5	George Daubney Dodson ..	Liverpool	1891
6	Matthew Knight	Heaton Norris ..	1891
7	Richard Grange Pimlott ..	Appleton, Cheshire..	1892
8	John Percival	Preston Brook ..	1893
9	Josiah Robinson	Farnworth, Widnes	1892
1200	Thomas Henry Robinson ..	"	1891
1	Alice Bissell	Eccles	1889
	(Married Edmund Hurst).		
2	Maria Butterworth ..	Oldham	1891
3	William Herbert Sutton ..	Liverpool	1890
4	William Thomas Bray ..	Kendal	1891
5	Stanley Glover Brierley ..	Newton-le-Willows ..	1891
6	Montague Sidney Williams	Liverpool	1890
7	William Cowen Charnock ..	Bolton	1894
8	Richard William Wright ..	Sankey	1890
9	Herbert William Lorenzo		
	Ward	Northwich	1890
1210	George James Burtonwood	Eccles	1890
1	Emily Critchlow	Chapel-en-le-Frith ..	1890
	(Married John Charles Goodman, of Mellor).		
2	Emmeline Withers ..	Blackley	1892
3	Sarah Emma Ellershaw ..	Manchester	1892
	(Married Joseph Edwin Smith, of Manchester).		
4	Gertrude Wolstencroft ..	"	1893
5	Ethel Alice Pimlott ..	Appelton, Cheshire ..	1891
6	Isaac Cooke, Junior ..	Liscard	1893
7	George Cooke	"	1895
8	Frederick John Sargent ..	Tynemouth	1894
1890			
9	Emily Walton	Oldham	1892
1220	Leigh Thomas Spencer, Jun.	Manchester	1894
1	Herbert Skelton Robinson..	Farnworth, Widnes	1892
2	Kate Percival	Preston Brook ..	1891
3	John Parkinson	Southport	1890
4	Catherine Maud Hartley ..	Manchester	1891
5	Beatrice Hartley	"	1893
	(Married Roland Schuller).		
6	Thomas Isaac Sankey ..	Risley	1890
7	Jane Fleming	Aintree	1892

No.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	LEFT.
1228	Violet Ann Critchlow .. (Married George Cooke).	Chapel-en-le-Frith ..	1890
9	Walter Herbert Handley ..	Manchester ..	1891
1230	Frances Mary Beakbane ..	Great Crosby ..	1892
1	Elizabeth Burtonwood ..	Eccles ..	1890
2	Annie Fairclough ..	Great Sankey ..	1890
3	William George Handley ..	Manchester ..	1893
4	Elizabeth Mason ..	Medlar, Kirkham ..	1891
5	Margaret Edith Mason ..	" ..	1892
6	Harry La Trobe Campbell	Sutton, St. Helens ..	1894
7	Annelia Gibson Darbyshire (Married Harold Sankey, Macclesfield).	Southport ..	1893
8	James Wood Darbyshire .. (Junior Teacher, 1895-7).	" ..	1893
9	Cecil Carter ..	Whaley Bridge ..	1892
1240	Joseph Clay ..	Eccles ..	1892
1	Edith Annie Clay ..	" ..	1891
2	Samuel Critchlow ..	Edale ..	1891
3	Henry Hardwick Burslem ..	Manchester ..	1891
4	Robert Grisdale Cragg ..	Bootle ..	1891
5	Florence Ann Wharton ..	Widnes ..	1893
6	Florence Walton ..	Oldham ..	1891
7	Reginald Harcourt Clapham	Southport ..	1892
8	Beatrice Alice Rushworth ..	Oldham ..	1891
9	Arthur John Simmons ..	Birmingham ..	1893
1891			
1250	John Kenworthy ..	Southport ..	1891
1	Alice Radcliffe ..	Hawarden ..	1891
2	Edgar Radcliffe ..	" ..	1892
2a	Margaret Jane Cooke (Day Scholar) .. (Attended special classes from January to June, 1893).	Great Sankey ..	1892
3	Percy Alan Sutton ..	Liverpool ..	1892
4	Robert William Houghton ..	Penketh ..	1896
5	Herbert Thorpe (Day Scholar) ..	" ..	1892
6	Grace Emily Critchlow ..	Peak's Hill, Derbyshire ..	1891
7	John Roger Preston ..	Yealand Conyers ..	1892
8	Douglas Campbell Sharp ..	Didsbury ..	1892
9	Mary Sophia Lees ..	Oldham ..	1896
1260	Herbert Pimlott ..	Whitley ..	1892
1	Charles James Holland ..	Birkenhead ..	1894
2	William Arthur Holland ..	" ..	1894
3	Henry Talbot Rhodes ..	Southport ..	1897
4	Florence Mary Leicester ..	Liverpool ..	1894
5	Lionel St. George Beakbane	Great Crosby ..	1892
6	Alice Mason ..	Myerscough, Preston	1893
7	John Henry Bodmer ..	Newton-le-Willows ..	1896

No.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	LEFT.
1268	Catherine Mildmay Bevan		
	Tonjoroff	Philippopolis ..	1894
9	William Herbert Johnstone	Preston	1893
1270	David George Nixon	Manchester	1896
1	Charles Boardman Nixon ..	"	1896
2	Charles Herbert Curtis ..	Urmston	1892
3	Edith Helen Curtis ..	"	1894
4	Edith Susan Dacre ..	Manchester	1892
	(Married Edward William Cooper, of Manchester).		
5	William Aylett Dacre ..	"	1893
6	Eleanor Storey	Garstang	1892
7	Reginald Tetley	Bevington, Cheshire	1892
8	Ernest Brown Tetley ..	"	1891
9	James Percival Pollitt ..	Manchester	1893
1280	William Stanley Pollitt ..	"	1891
1	William Warburton ..	Dallam	1892
2	Frank Shuttleworth Warburton	"	1893
	1892		
3	Theodore Douglas Arundel Hall	Kenyon	1894
4	George Ashworth Shepherd	Burnley	1892
5	Stephen Critchlow ..	Chapel-en-le-Firth ..	1892
6	Charles William Critchlow ..	"	1895
7	James Harold Steward ..	Warrington	1893
8	Ethel Emily Harlock ..	Southport	1894
	(Married Nils Frenning Persson, of Sweden).		
9	Charles Ernest Burgett Sutton	Warrington	1894
1290	Evelyn James Sutton ..	"	1894
1	Herbert Garfield Sadler ..	Ditton, Widnes ..	1893
2	Jane Percival	Aston, Preston Brook	1894
3	Ellen Parkinson	Southport	1893
	(Married William Howard Bennett, of London).		
4	Charlotte Theodora Nixon	Manchester	1896
5	Frederick James Lloyd ..	Liscard	1896
6	Gertrude Briggs	Todmorden	1892
7	Albert Edward Carter ..	Formby	1892
8	Ethel Mary Handley ..	Manchester	1895
9	Christopher Storey ..	Garstang	1893
1300	Dora Davies	Appleton, Cheshire	1895
1	Peter Gee Pollitt	Manchester	1892
2	Frederick Charles Percy Marrow	Liscard	1896
3	John Hough Darbyshire ..	Stretton	1895
4	Hannah Darbyshire ..	"	1895
5	Florence Walmsley ..	Manchester	1894
	(Married Samuel Fitton, Heaton Chapel).		

No.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	LEFT.
1306	Arthur Clayton Harlow ..	Gorton	1896
7	Samuel Walmsley	Preston	1893
8	Robert Higginson Lowe ..	Winwick	1898
9	Roland Ashworth Andrew ..	Manchester	1896
1310	Hugh Wharton	Widnes	1896

ALBERT POLLARD'S SUPERINTENDENCY.

1893			
1311	Priscilla Mary Laurence .. (Married Basil Mordaunt Victor Baker).	Liverpool	1896
2	Harry Lloyd	Liscard	1897
3	Robert Jamieson	Preston	1893
4	Alice Spencer	Manchester	1897
5	Robinson Spencer	"	1898
6	Robert Pierpoint	Grappenhall	1893
7	Alice Eva Adair	Whitley	1896
8	John W. Wareing	Appleton	1895
9	William George Mason	Barton, Preston	1896
1320	Ethel Hartley	Latchford	1898
1	Elizabeth Grounds	Grappenhall	1894
2	Oliver Hewitt	Boothstown	1895
3	Fred Hewitt	"	1895
4	Alan Houghton	Penketh	1898
5	Josephine Ashworth	Bury	1895
6	Armstrong Matthews	Widnes	1895
7	Herbert Gibbons Ward	Manchester	1899
8	Letitia Ann Ellershaw .. (Married Herbert Lowe, of Manchester, Scholar, 1895-9).	Manchester	1895
9	John Bramwell Hartley ..	Shaw	1898
1330	Benjamin Albert Hartley ..	"	1898
1	Elizabeth Ford Youde ..	Reddish	1895
2	Wm. Ernest Darbyshire ..	Southport	1897
3	Margaret Ethel Lowe ..	Winwick	1897
4	Richard Baguley	Halton, Runcorn	1895
5	James Marsden	Wigan	1897
6	Seaton Marsden	"	1895
7	Frank Rathbone	Penketh	1894
8	Jackson Rathbone	"	1895
1894			
9	Arthur Walton	Liverpool	1895
1340	Amy Percival	Preston Brook	1896
1	Geo. Fred Holdcroft	Bolton	1897
2	Wm. Harold Cotterill ..	Bowdon	1894

No.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	LEFT.
1343	Colin Davies Cooke	Penketh	1894
4	Elizabeth Cooke	"	1894
5	Alfred Cooke	"	1894
6	William Fleming	Aintree	1899
7	Percival Arthur Aldridge	Lancaster	1895
8	Alfred Ernest Webb	Liverpool	1895
9	James Jones Handley	Manchester	1897
1350	Ada Crookes	Penketh	1895
1	Bertram Edward Youde	Reddish	1898
2	John Critchlow	Barnoor	1896
3	Edgar Mason Nash	Sale	1901
4	Harold Ransome Nash	"	1900
5	Leonard Haworth	Rochdale	1898
6	Ethel Margaret Parsonage	Seacombe	1896
7	Margery Priestman	Latchford	1896
8	Edith Madeline Pollard	Scarborough	1896
9	Fredk. Wm. Chandler	Liverpool	1898
1360	Joseph Kelsall	Preston	1895
1	Ethel Leicester	Liverpool	1895
2	Margaret Wharton	Widnes	1897
3	Percy Marsden	Wigan	1896
4	Alfred Balmford	Stockton Heath	1897
5	Josephine Isabella Lunt	Manchester	1896
6	Henry Julius Lunt	"	1896
7	Edward Lysons Lunt	"	1896
8	Charles Thompson	"	1896
1895			
9	Eugene Spencer Elgar	Manchester	1900
1370	Harcourt John Elgar	"	1900
1	Thomas Ormisher	Stockport	1897
2	Egerton Smith	"	1896
3	Adrian Ethelbert Carter	Whaley Bridge	1898
4	Herbert Lowe	"	1899
5	Wilfred Cyril Carter	"	1900
6	John Clayton	"	1897
7	Duncan McKechnie	Penketh	1897
8	Mary Ellen Nelson	Maryport	1898
	(Married Harry L. Bailey, North Shields)		
9	Thomas Lawrence	Liverpool	1896
1380	Thomas Kelsall	Meldreth, Camb.	1896
1	James Kelsall	"	1896
2	Eliza Knaption	Southport	1898
3	Margaret Percival	Preston Brook	1898
4	Constance Hartley	Latchford	1900
5	Walter James Sankey	Warrington	1897
6	Eva Ruth Mason	Medlar, Kirkham	1896
7	Leonard Mason	"	1896
8	Eva Lois Newhouse	Birkenhead	1900
9	Mabel Ransome Nash	Sale	1898

No.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	LEFT.
1896			
1390	Harold Eustace Aldridge ..	Lancaster	1897
0a	John Longton Lowe ..	Winwick	1901
1	Jessie Butterfield ..	Dewsbury	1897
2	Mary Edith Darbyshire ..	Southport	1897
3	Edward Radcliffe ..	Hawarden	1897
4	Eva Louisa Swinborn ..	Daubhill, Bolton ..	1896
5	Montague Sydney Williams	Liverpool	1896
6	Mabel Dean Williams .. (Married Stanley Clarke, of Bristol).	"	1897
7	Agnes Elizabeth Gleave ..	Heywood	1899
8	Ethel Margaret Gleave ..	"	1899
9	Isidore Salis Cantor ..	Liverpool	1899
1400	Alfred Ernest Howden ..	"	1897
1	James Ernest Howden ..	"	1897
2	Jenny Waites ..	Lancaster	1896
3	Elsie May Harlock ..	Southport	1897
4	Ida Mary Hallwood ..	Sankey	1896
5	Gilbert Wolstencroft ..	Openshaw	1901
6	John Thomas Barber ..	Whitley	1897
7	Hugh Walmsley ..	Higher Whitley ..	1896
8	Charles Wm. Brett Davey..	London	1900
9	George Wm. Davidson ..	Fritchley	1897
1410	John McCheane ..	Matlock Bank ..	1897
1	Edward McCheane ..	"	1897
2	Jesse Edgar ..	Westhoughton ..	1898
3	Thos. Howell Grundy ..	"	1899
4	Alexander Jas. Christie ..	St. Michaels	1898
5	Ellen Bronson Smith ..	Liverpool	1898
6	Wm. Edward Aylward (Day Scholar)	Great Sankey ..	1900
7	Charles Alleyne Aylward (Day Scholar)	Great Sankey ..	1901
8	Annie Percival ..	Preston Brook ..	1896
9	George Percival ..	"	1896
1420	Sarah Waites ..	Lancaster	1898
1	Winifred Agnes Thorley ..	Salford	1898
2	Margaret Frances Thorley ..	"	1900
3	Arthur Walmsley ..	Higher Whitley ..	1897
1897			
4	Florence Edith Brook ..	Chorlton-cum-Hardy	1898
5	Maud Tryphena Hadwen ..	Liverpool	1898
6	Arthur George Donaldson	Ashton-under-Lyne..	1901
7	Alfred Dean Faraday ..	Liverpool	1903
8	Joseph Tickle Knowles ..	Appleton, Cheshire ..	1897
9	William T. Peake ..	Preston	1897
1430	Ethel Margaret Carr ..	Farnworth, Widnes..	1900
1	Ernest Woodruff Duke ..	Fallowfield	1898

No.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	LEFT.
1432	Orford Johnson (Day Scholar)	Sankey	1897
3	Harry Parkinson	Warrington	1899
4	Bessie Wharton	Widnes	1900
5	Gilbert Sutton	Sale	1897
6	Sidney I. Tunstall (Day Scholar)	Penketh	1899
7	Ethel Helena Dale	Pendleton	1899
8	Ella Wharton	Maryport	1897
9	Edith Mary Robinson	Widnes	1900
1440	Frederick Davey	London	1901
1	William Albanus Lowe	Winwick	1897
2	Alfred Henry Owen	Heaton Chapel	1900
3	Robert Williams	Gorton	1902
4	Nora Lloyd	Liscard	1902
5	Percy Mainwaring	Warrington	1897
6	Ivan Fulton Smith	Sankey	1897
7	Harold English	Stockport	1898
8	Robert Blythe Smiley	Liverpool	1900
9	Helena Smiley	"	1900
1450	Ellen Atkinson Waites	Lancaster	1899
1	John Leaver	New Brighton	1900
2	Clayton Barber	Whitley	1898
3	William Hebblewhite Metcalfe	Liverpool	1900
1898			
4	Herbert Haworth	Poulton-le-Fylde	1899
5	Aletta Alice Hadwen	Liverpool	1899
6	Jane Sadler Davidson	Fritchley	1899
7	Eric Frank Smiley	Liverpool	1900
8	James Ormerod	Nelson	1898
9	Joseph Hugh Jones	Hartlepool	1900
1460	Alice Maud Jones	Liverpool	1898
1	Edward Wylie	"	1900
2	Alice Gertrude Dale	Manchester	1900
3	Amy Jennings	"	1898
	(Married Walter Rhodes, Bradford).		
4	Graeme Fulton Smith (Day Scholar)	Sankey	1899
5	Wm. Stanley Pollitt	Openshaw	1899
6	Johnson Gill Baxter	Stockton Heath	1899
7	Jas. Philip Connell	Fritchley	1898
8	George Lamb	Preston	1899
9	Harold Ambler	Penketh	1899
1470	Mark Henry Castree	Liverpool	1898
1	James Nelson	Maryport	1901
2	Agnes Amelia Shaw	Waterloo	1901
3	Wm. Gladstone Shaw	"	1902
4	Thomas Pearson	Chorlton-cum-Hardy	1899
5	Francis William Waites	Lancaster	1900
6	Mabel Irene Herring	Manchester	1900

No.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	LEFT.
1477	James Walls	Wavertree	1899
8	Thomas Hartley	Manchester	1899
9	John Porter Rodwell	Openshaw	1900
1480	Watson Willy Peck	Liscard	1899
1899			
1	Frank Newton	Northwich	1900
2	Elizabeth Ann Speak	Birkenhead	1900
3	Ann Ford Youde	Reddish	1901
4	Elsie Massey	Northwich	1901
5	Wm. Moncrieff Carr	Widnes	1902
6	Wm. Hobson Addey	Wilmslow	1899
7	Joseph Gordon Addey	"	1900
8	Edward Wright Redfern	Manchester	1901
9	Eleanor Chadwick	Egremont	1900
1490	Annie Laura Coe	Manchester	1899
1	Grace Thorley	Seedley	1899
2	Eleanor Davenport	Penketh	1904
3	Mary Adams	Winsford	1903
4	William Ewart Gladstone Rodwell	Openshaw	1900
5	William Albanus Lowe (2nd time)	Winwick	1902
6	Sarah Culshaw	Liverpool	1900
7	Helen Culshaw	"	1900
8	Daisy Lilian Read	Stockport	1900
9	Olive Elizabeth Bull	Manchester	1900
1500	Francis Seymour Bull	"	1903
1	John Thos. Knapton	Southport	1901
2	Mabel Ford Youde	Reddish	1902
3	Fredk. Miles Hodgson	Cheadle Hulme	1901
4	Ernest Jennings	Blackpool	1901
5	Archibald Pinning Thompson	Manchester	1901
6	Sarah Coe	"	1900
7	Austin Coe	"	1900
8	Hildred Wesley (Married Leigh Thomas Spencer, Jun., of Manchester. Scholar, 1890-4).	"	1900
9	Herbert Ellis Dale	"	1904
1510	Frank Henry Stuttard	Oldham	1905
1	Thomas Sallis Sidebotham	Manchester	1901
2	Ernest Andrew Henderson	Gatebeck, Kendal	1901
3	Charles Pitfield Jackson	Bolton	1902
1900			
4	Alice Elsie Howarth Jackson	Bolton	1902
5	Mabel Jennings	Blackpool	1901
6	William Edward Critchlow	Doveholes	1901
7	Elizabeth Ellen Critchlow	"	1901
8	John Tickle	Chatham	1903
9	George Hall	Marple	1900

No.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	LEFT.
1520	Alfred Richardson ..	Manchester	1903
1	Susan Isabel Dacre ..	"	1904
2	Henry Hugh Dacre ..	"	1904
3	Alfred Ernest Wareing ..	Liverpool	1902
4	James Fildes Macgregor Dow ..	Eccles	1901
5	Benjamin Cooke ..	West Kirby	1901
6	Ethel Borthwick Wharton ..	Widnes	1901
7	Robert Carr ..	Farnworth, Widnes ..	1905
8	Thomas Clinch Leaver ..	Liscard	1904
9	Antony Davies ..	Warrington	1901
1530	James Hepple Dodds (Day Scholar)	Penketh	1901
1	Evelyn Chapman ..	Aysgarth	1902
2	Richard Thwaite Chapman ..	"	1902
3	Robert Basil Anderson ..	Sligo	1903
4	Lucy Myrtila Mortimer ..	Manchester	1903
5	Ruth Elsa Redfern ..	"	1901
6	Edith Mabel Redfern ..	"	1901
7	Albert Edward Taylor ..	Litherland	1903
8	Edith Josephine Powell ..	Liverpool	
9	Wilfred Bubb ..	Malvern Link	1901
1540	Marjorie Tickle ..	Chatham	1901
1	Percy Dodds (Day Scholar) ..	Penketh	1902
2	Charles Holdcroft Main ..	Riga, Russia	1901
3	Oscar Lyon Whittle (Day Scholar)	Latchford	1902
4	John Waites ..	Lancaster	1904

WILLIAM EDWARD BROWN'S SUPERINTENDENCY.

1901			
1545	James Gordon Shaw ..	Sheffield	1903
6	Annie Leaver ..	Liscard	1901
7	Vivian Arthur Fenton ..		
	Bellamy	Fazakerley	1901
8	Bernard George Fenton ..		
	Bellamy	"	1901
9	Ruby Emma Davey ..	London	1903
1550	Pattie Woodcock ..	Stockton Heath ..	1902
1	Joseph Reginald Shillcock ..	Warrington	1901
2	Arthur Reginald Redfern ..	Manchester	1901

No.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	LEFT.
1553	Gordon Winton Fraser ..	Manchester ..	1904
4	Walter Morrell Roberts ..	Heaton Mersey ..	1903
5	Joseph Henry Leighton ..	Kendal ..	1902
6	Hugh Ledward Woolsten- croft (Day Scholar) ..	Penketh ..	1903
7	John Herbert Whitley Bracken	Liverpool ..	1903
8	Mary Dorothy Legge ..	Warrington ..	1902
9	George Guest Howard ..	Manchester ..	1904
1560	Colin Howard ..	" ..	1905
1	Alice Preston Escolme ..	Yealand Conyers ..	1906
2	Roger Frederic Escolme ..	" ..	1906
3	Florence Mary Newton ..	Southport ..	1903
4	George Nicholas Cooke ..	West Kirby ..	1903
5	Florence Mary Carr ..	Farnworth, Widnes ..	1905
6	Alfred Henry Holland ..	São Paulo, Brazil ..	1902
1902			
7	Frederick John Mynekyme ..	Warrington ..	1903
8	George Mynekyme ..	" ..	1902
9	Edward Kelsall ..	Bleasdale ..	1903
1570	George Harrison ..	Liverpool ..	1902
1	Walter Butterfield ..	Nelson ..	1902
2	Edna May Clarke ..	Sunderland ..	1902
3	Arthur Campbell Leonard ..	Row, near Glasgow (Killed at Sankey on the day of his arrival).	
4	Charles Norman Vernon ..	Preston ..	1902
5	Thomas Hubert Bentley ..	" ..	1903
6	Gertrude Crosland ..	Arnside ..	1904
7	Edgar Crosland ..	" ..	1904
8	Dorothy Donaldson ..	Ashton-under-Lyne ..	1904
9	Marion Ormerod ..	Nelson ..	1903
1580	Joseph Davenport ..	Penketh ..	1903
1	Mary Elizabeth Cockerton ..	Liverpool ..	1903
2	Robert Owen ..	Southport ..	1904
3	Edward Grey Kean ..	Macclesfield ..	
4	Gertrude Pfister ..	Widnes ..	1903
5	Harriet Eva Mortimer ..	Eccles ..	1905
6	Wilfred Payne ..	Bolton ..	1904
7	Mabel Payne ..	" ..	1904
8	Hilda Thorley ..	Manchester ..	1904
9	Ursula Grace Bull ..	New Brighton ..	1903
1590	Marion Olive Leaver ..	Liscard ..	1906
1	George Arthur Slater ..	Ashton-upon-Mersey ..	1905
2	Samuel Kerr McNally ..	Seedley ..	1904
3	Alice Ormisher ..	Stockport ..	1905
4	Sidney Dransfield ..	Oldham ..	1904
5	James Macduff Wilson ..	Birkenhead ..	1905

No.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	LEFT.
1903			
1596	Agnes Dorothy Dale	Salford	1906
7	May Grieve	Liverpool	1906
8	Edith Taylor	Oldham	1906
9	William Elliot Mackenzie ..	Chester	1904
1600	Reginald Charles Thomas O'Brien	Liverpool	1905
1	Hugh Vernon Jones	"	1903
2	Samuel Emelin Jones	"	1903
3	Arthur Rowland Jones	"	1904
4	Charles Herbert Clark	"	1904
5	George Mason Kelsall	Wyresdale	1905
6	Henry Arthur Crick	Manchester	1906
7	Albert Edward Ellershaw ..	"	1905
8	Roland Gilbert	New Brighton	1905
9	Wilfred Olive	Bedford Leigh	
1610	James Bryden	Salford	1906
1	Alan Carruthers	Liverpool	
2	Raymond Carruthers	"	
3	Constance Margaret Wood ..	Bolton	1904
4	Catherine Emma Mary Powell	Liverpool	1906
5	Eliza Emma Howard	Manchester	1906
6	Edith Wood	"	1904
7	Elizabeth Kelsall	Bleasdale	1904
8	Mary Brandrett	Manchester	1906
9	Norah Aileen Bubb	Malvern Link	1904
1620	Muriel Kathleen Fraser	Manchester	1904
1	Hannah Griffiths	Bramhall	1905
2	Gretchen Carruthers	Liverpool	
3	Gulielma Harrison	Westhoughton	
1904			
4	Hilda Nelson	Preston	1906
5	Frank Chapman	Chester	1905
6	Ethel May McGowan	Kendal	1904
7	Margaret Houghton	Cloughton, Garstang ..	1904
8	Mary Davenport (Day Scholar)	Penketh	
9	John Bacon Reade	Manchester	1906
1630	Theodore Veevers Thompson	Ashton-on-Ribble	1907
1	James Midgley	Morecambe	1907
2	Herbert Graham Bower	Southport	1904
3	Albert Edward Tickle	St. Helens	
4	Annie Lowe	Westhoughton	
5	Stanley Nightingale	Warrington	
6	Thos. Edwin Hughes O'Brien	Liverpool	1907
7	Allan Grimshaw	Darwen	1905
8	Hubert Eugene Pollard	Manchester	

No.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	LEFT.
1639	Amelia Newbold	Fritchley	1904
1640	Ethel Mary Rodwell	Manchester	1905
1	Muriel Haigh	Manchester	
2	Mary Dilworth Abbatt	Preston	
3	Ruth Mary Graveson	Liscard	
4	Ben Parsonage (Day Scholar)	Penketh	1905
1905			
5	George Richardson	Whaley Bridge	1905
6	John Brundrit Sankey	Teignmouth	
7	Mona Barton	Stockport	1906
8	Harry Reginald Leaver	Liscard	1907
9	Edward Richardson Brown	Penketh School	
1650	Frank Nuttall	Urmston	1906
1	Mary Howard (Day Scholar)	Bold	1905
2	Eleanor Taylor (Day Scholar)	Sankey	1905
3	Reginald Sidney Pollard	Manchester	1906
4	Bertha May Rodwell	Manchester	1906
5	Gladys Mary Hodgkinson (Day Scholar)	Bold	
6	Peter Hodgkinson (Day Scholar)	Bold	
7	George Francis Fitzwalter Bennest (Day Scholar)	Sankey	1906
8	Stanley Baron Eckersley	Wigan	
9	Mary Ellen Huddleston	Bleasdale	1906
1572	Edna May Clarke (2nd time)	Sankey	
1660	Joseph John Kelsall	Stockport	
1	Edwin Shield	Runcorn	
2	Thomas Scott	Barnston	1906
3	Herbert Edwin Wood	Farnworth Widnes	1906
4	Edward Spencer Hall	Cheadle Hulme	
5	Margaret Wroe	Sale	
1906			
6	Olive Alice Ransome	Garstang	
7	Edwin Oakes Ransome	"	
8	Annie Edith George	Hale	
9	Ifor Weston Thomas	Tal-y-cafn	
1670	Elizabeth Harrison	Rock Ferry	
1	Joseph Harrison	Rock Ferry	
2	Nellie Crick	Manchester	
3	Emmeline Hall	Cheadle Hulme	
4	Nellie Hall	"	1907
5	William Watkin	Upton, near Widnes	1906
6	William Henry Robinson	Heswall	
7	Hubert William Renison	Seacombe	
8	Robert Ford James	Cheadle Heath	

No.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	LEFT.	
1679	Herbert Bransby Clarke ..	Manchester ..	1907	
1680	George Walter Rodwell ..	" ..		
1	Jacob Johnson ..	Seacombe ..		
2	Robert Joseph Walls ..	Liverpool ..		
3	Robert Harvey Rowson ..	Chester ..		
4	Arthur Simpson ..	Penwortham ..		
5	Cyril Mortimore ..	Altrincham ..		
6	Harold Mortimore ..	Altrincham ..		
7	Ralph Wroe Midgley ..	Morecambe ..		
8	Leonard Rushworth Hardern ..	Manchester ..		
9	Susannah Bell ..	Newton-le-Willows ..		
1690	Olivia Finlay McKenna ..	Liverpool ..		
1	Mona Robinson ..	St. Helens ..		
2	Emily Kathleen Brown ..	Manchester ..		
3	Olive Lilian Dodd ..	Liverpool ..		
1907				
4	Albert Greenhalgh ..	Bolton ..	1908	
5	John Hood Thompson ..	Eccles ..		
6	Howard Bransby ..	Levenshuline ..		
	Hugh Ledward Woolstencroft ..	Penketh ..		
	(Second time).			
7	Arthur Jameson ..	St. Helens ..		
8	George Atherton ..	" ..		
9	Ernest Longton ..	Bolton ..		
1700	James Douglas McTear ..	Rainhill ..		
1	Lancelot Sylvester McTear ..	" ..		
2	Margaret Harrison ..	Rockferry ..		
3	Frances Davenport ..	Penketh. Day Scholar		
4	Leslie George Alletson ..	Flint ..		1909
5	Harold Grainger Lewis ..	Wilmslow ..		
6	Joseph Forster Lewis ..	Wilmslow ..		
7	Peter Dennett ..	Padgate ..		
8	William Henry Bates ..	St. Helen's ..		
9	Lily Wharton ..	Maryport ..		
1710	Oscar Hawthornthwaite ..	Manchester ..		
1	Frederick Harold Royle ..	St. Helens ..		
2	Alfred Royle Turner ..	Sutton ..		
3	George Walter Stead ..	Leeds ..		

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